

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

## LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES TO DATE

The legislature will conclude its session this week after having been in session since February 2nd. Up till last Friday, a total of 95 bills had been introduced. At the session in 1921, a total of 97 bills were passed. Since Thursday last, three sessions a day have been held, in order to expedite business and conclude this week.

The estimates for the coming year were passed by the house, the final item being consented to on Thursday night. The estimates provide, among other things, for expenditure of \$2,000,000 in construction on the telephone system chargeable to capital, of \$3,218,000 for construction, improvements and payment of interest on bonds, on railway lines controlled by and endorsed by the government, and of \$10,000 for drainage districts on capital account, and \$15,000 towards colonization of irrigation districts. In public works, there is provided \$283,000 for construction of the home for mentally deficient children at Oliver, near Edmonton, and \$562,000 to be spent upon the new normal school and technical institute at Calgary. The usual grants to exhibition and agricultural societies are given, but have been reduced from last year. Provision is made for further assistance to creamery work in the province, and also for assistance in poultry marketing. The only department where any great increased expenditure has been permitted is in the health department, in which \$288,000 is allowed for hospital grants and \$114,000 for tuberculosis work. Provision has also to be made by the government for a \$500,000 bond payment during the year. A total of \$140,000 is included to care for grants for unemployment relief, and grants to the G.W.V.A., Red Cross and similar organizations.

Considerable interest during the week centered in the liquor amendments introduced by Hon. Mr. Brownlee, providing means for stricter enforcement of the liquor act. These amendments were passed on Thursday. R. C. Edwards, Calgary, introduced an amendment to provide for a plebiscite within a year, on sale of beer, but this was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The liquor amendments occasioned a long debate, in which many members placed their views on the liquor act on record.

Provisions have been introduced into the wild lands tax act which will make it possible to remove from wild land taxation, lands found to be unfit for cultivation or pasture. Enclosed land leased for grazing is also removed from the scope of the act.

The new women's institutes act which puts all women's organizations on the same footing with respect to extension work carried on by this branch of the agricultural department, has been passed by the house, after considerable debate.

During the discussion on estimates Mr. Brownlee made the announcement that the government was making a survey of the whole question of child welfare work, and would likely have new suggestions to offer at the next session of the house.

The bill creating the superannuation system for civil servants has passed the house. In committee, the bill was amended to provide that, for past services, employees would be given credit for 1-50th of the average salary for the years spent in service previous to the act, instead of 1-75th, as had at first been intended. The system it is estimated, will cost the government about \$100,000 a year, in its contributions. The employees contribute four per cent of salaries a year, the government making a like contribution.

The official title of Fred Smailes, efficiency officer, is to be changed to that of civil service commissioner. Mr. Smailes, in addition to his other duties, will likely have charge of the administration of the new superannuation system.

By agreement with the government, benches, Dr. State the only medical practitioner in the house, has introduced a bill to amend the medical professions act. The bill, among other things, provides further opportunity for disciplining of members of the medical association, and also makes changes with respect to operation of the medical council.

The amendments to the city charters of Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge were passed during the week. A division took place on one clause in the Edmonton charter, the majority favoring the clause which will give the right to drug stores in Edmonton to sell all lines of their goods save cameras, and phonographs, after six o'clock.

During the week bill providing for the new taxes proposed by the government were introduced.

A new married women's act has

been introduced giving a married woman the same property rights and responsibilities as an unmarried woman.

Amendments to the school assessment ordinance will be made in future on the basis of the equalized assessment in municipalities, instead of the former system of acreage basis.

On Friday afternoon the house passed a resolution from Mr. Sparks, of Wetaskiwin, which he had previously introduced and withdrawn, and re-introduced. This urged a revaluation by the dominion government of all farm stock and equipment held by soldier-farmers under the land settlement scheme, at present replacement costs, and that the indebtedness of these soldier farmers in this respect be fixed on that basis, due allowance being made for sums already paid by the soldiers. An amendment introduced by Capt. Bowen that the provincial government should bear half of the loss in difference between purchase price and present values, was defeated.

On Friday afternoon, a resolution introduced by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, was passed by the house, expressing the opinion that there should be a substantial reduction in freight rates on basic commodities, particularly products of the farm, and thus encouraging production and bringing to an end the discrimination between eastern and western rates. The resolution also protests any re-enactment of the amendment to the railway act giving the railway commission right to over-ride agreements in force.

Amendments to the municipal hall act will make it possible for the council of any municipality to withdraw any unpatented lands, upon which the hall tax is in arrears, from the operation of the hall insurance act, such land not to be re-included until the arrears are paid. It is also provided that the hall board may suspend the usual allowance for maintenance of reserve fund if the loss by hall in any year exceeds 8 per cent, of the total risk. It is further provided that in any year all parcels of land upon which no crop report was made and no hall taxes levied during the preceding year shall be considered withdrawn from the operation of the act under provisions of section 25.

Further amendments to the irrigation districts act provides that proceedings in connection with the tax recovery act with respect to lands in irrigated districts shall be in the hands of the authorities of the irrigation districts.

One of the important acts of the session was that introduced Friday by Hon. Mr. Brownlee to provide some protection for farmers in the drought areas from seizure of all proceeds from their crops of 1922 by creditors. This act seeks to set up an organization, by creating drought areas, and establishing a commissioner and deputy commissioners, which will supervise relations between farmers in these areas and their creditors. Provision is made that such part of the crop of 1922 as is necessary to provide food, clothing and seed grain for one year, until October 1, 1923, shall be exempt from seizure. Provision is also made that on order of the Lieut. Governor in council, legal action towards seizure of property of any resident in such district may be stayed until consent of a supreme or district court judge who may be designated by the government is obtained.

There is provision, however, for proceedings by creditors to protect themselves in certain cases where the sincerity of the debtor is in grave doubt. Even in such cases, there is to be a delay of 30 days in executing writs of attachments to provide opportunity for settlement of the case if possible.

On Saturday during consideration of amendments to the Medical Profession Act, Hon. J. E. Brownlee announced the intention of the government to propose an amendment which would suspend the operation of the medical profession act with respect to chiropractors for one year, until the government could investigate and introduce legislation with respect to these practitioners.

### MACLEOD METHODIST CHURCH

The ladies of the Methodist Church are holding a sale of Home Made Cooking in W. G. Andrews' Store next Saturday, April 1st.

On Sunday Rev. G. D. Armstrong will preach at both services. The morning subject, "The Call of Gideon." Evening subject, "Redemption of Revolt."

The Annual Congregational meeting will be held next Monday evening at 8 p.m. Every friend of the church is heartily invited to this meeting. The representatives of the congregation on the Quarterly Board will be elected at this annual meeting.

### THE NOBLE DARLING.

"Willie," said his mother, "your clothes are wet. You have been in the water again."  
"Yes, mother," said Willie bravely, "I went in to save Charlie Jones."  
"My noble darling!" cried his mother. "Did you jump in after him?"  
"No mother," replied Willie, "I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."

## CAPITAL GOSSIP AND PROVINCIAL NEWS

### Fighting the Grasshopper

E. H. Strickland, who for some years has been Dominion Government Entomologist, is now located at Alberta University, as Professor of Entomology, a chair which has recently been created in the faculty of Agriculture. Mr. Strickland has been loaned by the University of the Province for the coming summer, to supervise the efforts to combat the spread of the grasshopper pest. He will have an office in the government buildings and will be directly connected with the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Strickland for the past few years has been spending considerable time in Southern Alberta, engaged in a campaign against the grasshopper. This plague threatens this year to reach alarming proportions, and the government of the province is taking all steps possible in the matter.

A Pest Act, which requires all residents in the infested territory to take steps for the control of pests on their land has been added to the statutes of the province, and the Department of Agriculture has been authorized to purchase large quantities of the various materials that are necessary for poisoning the grasshoppers.

These materials will be distributed throughout the infested territory and will be supplied to the councils of municipalities and to the unorganized districts at half their cost to the government.

It is hoped that every municipal council will obtain a machine for mixing these ingredients in order that a well prepared bait can be supplied to all farmers whose land is infested with this pest. The councils of several municipalities installed these machines last year, and the bait prepared by them was far more effective and considerably cheaper than was hand-mixed bait.

At various points in the unorganized territory the Department of Agriculture is arranging to have similar machines installed. The cost and expenses in connection with operating these will be borne by the districts that they serve.

Past experience has shown that grasshopper outbreaks can be successfully terminated by the effective and thorough use of poisoned baits. The history of most grasshopper outbreaks has been, however, that there is always a percentage of the population that does not appreciate their responsibilities under such circumstances, with the result that the outbreak drags on for several years. The Pest Act contains clauses compelling owners of land to control this pest on their own property, but the grasshopper outbreak will not be successfully checked unless all of the residents in the infested area are prepared to support the spirit of the act beyond its letters. This applies, not only to farmers and other land owners, but to the business men of the towns and villages.

There are large areas of unoccupied land in every municipality and near every village and town in Alberta. Many of these already are known to contain grasshopper breeding grounds. It is suggested that these be acquired under the auspices of local boards of trade or other organizations. If, in the spring, they are found to be heavily infested with grasshoppers, men should be detailed to poison them, or, if the acres are extensive, could not a date be set as a Civic Holiday upon which the residents of the town are organized to poison these breeding grounds before the grasshoppers spread from them to neighboring farm lands where they will be a detriment to the whole community.

Everyone in Alberta will have to contribute to the expense of the grasshopper campaign this year, and if this campaign is not a complete success, they may have to contribute even more heavily next year, for the pest has increased, for the time being, beyond the bounds of natural control, and it can be reduced only by the efforts of the residents of the infested portion of the province.

Residents of Alberta, who are not farmers, should bear this in mind and decide, whether even for the most selfish reasons, it would not pay them to take part in the campaign that will be waged by the farmers against grasshoppers this summer.

### New Taxes

The new corporations taxes to be imposed by the Provincial Government, as announced in the budget speech of Premier Greenfield, may be summarized as follows:

Express Companies—\$500 against each office in Calgary and Edmonton, \$200 in each of the smaller places of 5,000 and up, \$100 for offices in towns of 1,500 and over, \$50 for offices in centers of less than 1,500, and \$10 for offices in any other place.  
Fire and Life Insurance Companies—two per cent; other insurance companies—one per cent.  
Grain Companies—Fifty dollars for each elevator or warehouse situated on railway lines or sidings, or which receives grain for storage before inspection.

Incorporated companies with capital exceeding \$20,000 will pay 40 cents per thousand instead of 20 cents as formerly.  
The new taxes will become due June 30th this year, and thereafter on January 1st of each year.  
There will be no further tax on loan or trust companies.

About 40 miles of new railway extensions will be added to provincial railway systems this year, according to announcement by Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways. One extension of 15 miles will be from Grande Prairie westward towards the Lake Saskatchewan district on the E.D. & B.C. Another extension will be twelve and a half miles on the Canada Central Peace River line from the present terminus of Berwyn to Waterhole district. Another extension of 11 miles will be built to the Lacombe and Northwestern line. Improvements totalling \$2,000,000 will be made on the A. & G.W. this year.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association will be held jointly at Maple Creek, Sask., and Brooks, Alta., in the latter part of July. Prominent irrigationists in Canada and the United States will be present, among them being Dr. Elwood Mead, head of the state land settlement board of California, who had much experience in colonizing irrigation lands. Dr. Atkinson, president of the Montana State College, will also be a speaker, together with several Alberta and other Canadian agriculturists. Special arrangements are to be made for delegates to visit irrigation projects near Brooks.

Appointment of a controller of government expenditures, is being considered at the present time by the provincial government, it has been stated by Premier Greenfield.  
Splendid mixed farming meetings have been held recently in the South by lecturers under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. One of these lecturers, who has been holding meetings on the Empire line, states that farmers in that territory are displaying a keen interest in mixed farming methods.  
The name of the Judicial District of Acadia has been changed to that of the Judicial District of Hanna, with the same boundaries. The same applies to the Registration District of Acadia.  
New co-operative societies which have registered with the government include the Wrentham Co-operative Credit Society, and the Whitton Co-operative Credit Society, the Claresholm Co-operative Credit Society, the Magrath Co-operative Credit Society, the Nose Hill Society and the Veteran Society.

### Revise High School Studies

Revision of the High School course in vogue in the province is now proceeding, and an interim report has been submitted by Hon. Poyrin Baker, Minister of Education. The committee revising the Public School course of studies.

The new public school course will come into use with the opening of the fall term in September. The new high school course, now being framed, will not come into use until next year.

The high school committee has already adopted several general principles on which the new course of studies will be framed. The main principle is that the new course should be much more flexible, to meet the varying needs of pupils under different conditions, and to care for the limitations of some school boards not always able to provide certain courses. There will be a greater opportunity for vocational study in the new course and special provision is to be made for students who wish to study Agriculture, Mining or Commerce, and so forth. There are to be a large number of subjects common to all courses and made obligatory during the first years of the course but later there will be greater freedom of choice of subjects. English and Physical Education are to be obligatory subjects in all years of high school course. The minimum standard of efficiency which has been 30 per cent, will likely be raised to 50 per cent. The principle of promotion by subjects, rather than by making examinations in all subjects imperative, was endorsed, though not without considerable opposition by one member of the committee.

Representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture will attend a conference of the western livestock and agricultural interests to be held this week at Saskatoon, called by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of general discussion of agricultural marketing conditions.

The "Little Bow Irrigation District" has been organized for the purpose of bringing under irrigation 3,000 acres of arid land in the Champion and Carmanagay districts. Water will be made available by utilization of a score or

### Seed Grain Distribution

Seed grain distribution to the farmers in the South has now commenced, and the men in charge of this work are now on the ground. These men will have charge of the work in connection with both seed and relief. F. M. Webb is stationed at Kerriemuir and Monitor, and J. P. Biddell at Cereal and Oyen, where he will take care of distribution in the unorganized territory south of these points. G. S. McDonald will be located at Bindloss, and A. W. Murphy at Medicine Hat, with associates to cover Irvine, Redcliff, Seven Persons, Winifred, Bowell and Whittall. E. G. Minelli will be located at Manyberries, and J. D. Foster at Foremost and A. D. McKenzie at Milk River. Lethbridge territory is in charge of M. L. Freng and Arthur Frayne, and M. D. Mills, while W. F. Wilson is at Enchant and P. Tompkins is at Lomond. An agent will also be placed in the unorganized territory south-east of Wayne and near Chancellor and Hussar.

Farmers who hold land on contract from the C.P.R. should apply to the Natural Resources Department of the C.P.R. at Calgary for what they need in the way of seed and feed.

## Mrs. Ker Seymour's Recital

The fifth and last of Mrs. Ker Seymour's pupils' recitals was given in the Oddfellows' Hall on Saturday. Despite the snow and bleakness of the day the hall was crowded to its capacity and benches had to be brought in.

Mrs. Seymour's paper dealt with folk song and popular songs. These papers of Mrs. Seymour on the various forms and types of music have been a real musical education for the pupils, and Macleod is to be congratulated on having a teacher who takes so much interest in the educational part of music.

The pupils performed their parts to perfection, and all show a marked improvement from the beginning of the series. Lillian Andrews, Dorothy Embury and Frank Lyons have a firm and finished touch and have left the ranks of the novice. The little juniors of three and four months lessons were a delight. The three contributions by Mrs. J. W. McDonald were very characteristic and thoroughly appreciated. The Jewish selections dated from the Babylonian captivity. Mrs. McDonald has a book which is unique in musical history. The airs and music have been handed down since before Israel was in captivity, until the time of copper plate printing when these airs were published. The illustrations of the Jewish Harp and timbral on the piano were beautifully given—a great pleasure to all who heard them.

The following is the programme:—"O Canada"..... Marjory Dufour English Airs (piano) "Hearts of Oak," "Rule Britannia"—Orville Kirk Welsh Air—"All Thro' The Night"—Lillian Sanders. Scotch Airs—"Flowers of the Forest," "Robin Adair"..... Pearl Hart Piano—"Auld Lang Syne"—Queenie Maltby. Concert Solo—"Ye Banks and Braes," "Transcription"..... Frank Lyons Piano—French Canadian Folk Song, Grieg's Watchman's Song, On Judah's Bands (Jewish)—Mrs. J. W. McDonald Irish—"The Last Rose of Summer"—Piano Duet, Jack Fansett and Ivor Brooks.

Song and accompaniment—"The Harp That Once"—Gladys Cooney (A clever junior). Old Irish Lullaby..... Fred Seymour Alpine Song—Duet—Lillian Andrews and Norma Armstrong. Victorian Song—"Silver Threads"—Blossom Lyons accompanied by Marjory Dufour. Italian Air—"Santa Lucia"—Madeleine and Eugene Hewitt. Waltz—"Little Prince"—Mildred Bailey.

Humoresque..... Marguerite McLean Scarf Dance..... Dorothy Embury Warriors Song..... Lillian Andrews God Save the King—Marjory Dufour. After her programme Mrs. Seymour and her pupils were tendered a hearty vote of thanks. In accepting Mrs. Seymour suggested that for the sake of the growing children some sort of music club be formed in the autumn. Everyone was willing to co-operate with her for another year and no doubt the autumn of 1922 will see those who have left great advantages behind them trying to build up some new educational interests for the young boys and girls of Macleod. All the audience left the hall feeling very grateful to Mrs. Seymour and her pupils for the pleasant hours they have spent together this winter.

### SALVATION ARMY SELF-DENIAL APPEAL

Instituted in the crowded streets of London, fifty years ago, the greatest efforts of the Salvation Army have al-

ways been put forth in the cities, and crowded centres of population. This is true of the work in Western Canada, every city and large town have one or more homes or shelters for the poor, needy and unfortunate.

One of the fundamental teachings of the Salvation Army is that no man or woman is too low to be redeemed. A slogan familiar to salvationists is: "A man may be down but he's never out." When friends desert and turn their backs on the erring girl, the Army is always ready to extend a helping hand. The Salvation Army workers are not so much concerned about methods, so long as results justify the method. While many of the modern social reformers are discussing the most scientific method by which, the man down on his luck, may be best helped, the Army very often rendered the much needed assistance.

Some very interesting stories are related in connection with the Inquiry Department. Missing friends and relatives are searched for on request, in all parts of the world. A recent case dealt with by the Army, resulted in a mother finding her daughter after a period of 26 years separation.

Many people realize what an important factor the Salvation Army is in Western Canada today. The Army has a creed, but it is more concerned about the performance of the deeds of a practical Christian character. "He profits most who serves best," "Service for others" has ever been the watchword of the great Army.

Sir Hugh MacDonald, Police Magistrate, Winnipeg, says: "Without the aid of the Salvation Army, it would be almost impossible for me to do my work. I know of no greater agency for good."

Mr. Shaw, Police Magistrate, Vancouver, B.C., says: "Long ago I turned to the Salvation Army to help me, and I have never once known them to fail me. They never once refused. Invariably when I ask in a particularly helpless case, 'Can you do anything?' back comes the hopeful answer, 'I can try.'"

### DOUBLE OR QUITS.

Nick Slick, the latest acquisition to the town, had done the "heavy" in no half-hearted fashion.

Smart, and glib of speech, he had found the townspeople of Little Lethbridge very simple folk and easy game.

He had obtained credit right and left, and then he had flown gently away, without even disturbing the dust or the pile of unpaid bills in his lodgings.

"By gosh!" muttered Wilkins, the grocer, who was hard hit by the defaulter. "If I'd known he didn't intend paying, I'd have charged him double, I would."

It now remains to be seen how this Antigonish ghost proposes to cash in on all the publicity it has received.

Some scientist predicts that human legs will disappear because we shall have no use for them. Are we going to abolish brakes and foot pedals?

## COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

### G.W.V.A. MILITARY BALL

The Big Military Ball to be given by the Macleod Branch of the G. W. V. A. under the patronage of the I. O. D. E. on Monday, April 3rd promises to be a most enjoyable event and should elicit a big attendance. It commemorates the fifth anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. The officer commanding Military District No. 13 has granted permission to ex-service men to wear uniforms for the occasion and they are requested to do so. The G.W.V.A. Hall has been redecorated throughout and the floor is in perfect condition. Special music has been engaged for the occasion, and ladies of the I.O.D.E. will furnish supper which should be a sufficient guarantee of excellence. Don't fail to attend this Big Military Ball. Dancing at 9 o'clock.

The School Girls' Dramatic Club is putting on a high class entertainment in the Town Hall on Friday, April 21, when one of the best entertainments will be staged that has been seen in Macleod for many moons.

The girls have been playing part of the forthcoming program at a number of the country school houses, and the wonderful accounts that have reached us of their splendid performance show that the girls can do some marvellous acting, and are indeed great entertainers. In addition to the play there will be a number of drills and dances by boys and girls, and several songs by some of our best local talent, including Constable Whitehead, the lady impersonator, who is a host in himself. The entertainment is being held under the auspices of the Agricultural Society. Look out for the printed program and don't forget the date, Friday, April 21st—first Friday after Easter.

Sale of Home Made Baking of all kinds, Candy, Etc., at Callie's Store on Saturday afternoon, April 15 by the St. Andrews (Sr.) Guild. 4-31

Be wise on April Fool Day. Attend the sale of home made cooking at W. G. Andrews' store.

## HUNGARIAN SPORT IS DUELING

Minister of Justice Tomcsany, of Hungary, has fought three duels within a week. As there is a life-imprisonment punishment for duelling and a murder charge if a duellist kills his opponent, it may seem odd that the chief administrator of laws should be so active a duellist himself. But, laws or no laws, if Tomcsany refused to fight he could not remain in political life. Duelling is epidemic in Hungary, and almost all the duels are political. After every sitting of the Parliament there are four or five duels. The duelling is between the biggest men in the body, and a party leader can hardly expect to get thro' the session without fighting a dozen men. Some few politicians, such as Tomcsany, Count Battiany or Rakowsky, probably will fight thirty duels apiece this year.

### Three Duels in a Day.

The slightest remark in the Parliament which could possibly reflect upon some other member results in a challenge. Oden von Benitsky, the leader of the Legitimists, was recently called upon to fight three duels in one day. The New York World's Budapest correspondent has frequently seen political duels, as well as private duels—which also are getting to be more common than they used to be. For that matter, the duelling column in the Budapest papers, which is published daily under a standing head, is the first part of the paper everybody in Budapest turns to at the breakfast table. The general public is interested in every successful blow and the opponents are greeted on the street by their friends with comments on their good or bad swordsmanship. For nearly all duels are fought with sabres. When occasionally a duel is fought with pistols, old duelling pistols which have no sights are used. Of the two the sabre is the more deadly.

### Witnessed By Reporter.

The World correspondent witnessed one of Minister Tomcsany's duels. It took place in a *fencing hall*—where most of these duels are fought. The combatants were first in separate rooms, where they stripped to tights and tennis shoes, their only protection being bandages about the jocular veins. This protection is not always given, but in political duels it almost always is. The seconds measured the distance while the doctors prepared bandages, compresses, needles, &c. The combatants stood back to back four yards apart and at the word swung around and began slashing at each other according to the rules of sabre fighting. As both men were practised fighters, neither drew blood for three minutes of hard fighting. Then Tomcsany got in a blow across his opponent's upper arm. Immediately the doctors stopped the fight, closed the wound, and said the duel could not go on as one man was incapacitated. This, incidentally, they always do as soon as blood is seriously drawn.

### Hard To Avoid Duels.

It sometimes happens, as the correspondent has seen, that two duellists have been so evenly matched, they have fought to exhaustion after hours of action without drawing blood. These political duels are unnecessary, even childish, and can be avoided if one wishes. The distinguished Count Apponyi, for instance, has been a member of the Hungarian Parliament 50 years, and never has fought a duel. He has always kept his head and never has made a remark which could be stretched into an insult. This was courtesy, however, not due to fear of a duel. It is difficult to keep out of a duel in Hungary. What with the narrow roads, the quarrels over the throne question, there are so many duels no one can keep count of them. They occur over the most trivial matters.

### An Englishman Involved.

One evening recently an English officer in mufti was sitting in a cabaret and the Hungarian next to him kept jiggling his chair. The former asked politely enough if his neighbor could not change his position a little. A slight altercation arose, but passed off quietly. So the Englishman was surprised to be challenged to a duel the next day. He wanted to laugh it off, but the seconds of the other man insisted, so he had to accept. Otherwise he could hardly have remained here. He chose the pistols and the duel was arranged. At the word "Fire" he shot into the ground. Seeing this the Hungarian fired his remaining two shots into the ground, and the affair was quite satisfactorily settled.

That Indiana man who can remember the names of only eleven of the women he married is not to be condemned as absent-minded. He had so many things to remember.

Margot Asquith got a cold reception in Ottawa. Maybe the Canadians were peeved because she "saw America first."



# THE EMPRESS THEATRE CURRENT ATTRACTIONS

## LITTLE "ITCHIE" IS IN METRO PICTURE

Child Actor and Swimmer Is Engaged  
For Part After Alice Lake  
Reads Script

Little three-year-old Master Richard Headrick, better known to intimate and screen friends as "Itchie," plays a charming part in Alice Lake's new picture, "The Greater Claim," which is showing at the Empress Theatre next Wednesday and Thursday.

His engagement with Metro for this picture has a delightful history. After Mrs. Lake had finished reading the story of "The Greater Claim," she rushed to the casting office and asked that the lad be given the child part. Fortunately, he was not engaged elsewhere, and was at once cast for the role of her son.

Besides his accomplishments as an actor, "Itchie" is the world's champion child swimmer and diver. He has been awarded two cups and two medals for his aquatic feats as well as a diploma by the American Red Cross Life Saving Society for proficiency.

Recently "Itchie" appeared in a special propaganda picture for the Life Saving Society. This film was made

to show in schools in an effort to popularize swimming and marine sports. "The Greater Claim" is an appealing story written by Isola Forrester and Mann Page. It was adapted for the screen by Albert Shelby LeVino. Edward Cecil, Jack Dougherty, Lenore Lynard, De Witt C. Jennings and Florence Gilbert all have important parts in support of Miss Lake. Wesley Ruggles directed the production.

## LOIS WILSON'S PUNCH LIKE DEMPSEY'S SAYS THEODORE ROBERTS

Leading Woman in "Miss Lulu Bett" is Quite Adept as Wrecker of Home

Not to be outdone by his brother, Cecil B. De Mille, who arranged a remarkable furniture destroying scene in "The Affairs of Anatol" with Wallace Reid as the destroyer, William de Mille provided a similar stunt in his new Paramount production "Miss Lulu Bett" wherein Lois Wilson, as the long suffering Lulu, finally turns upon the Deacon household, wrecks the kitchen and raises ructions generally.

Among other things, she dealt Theodore Roberts, who plays Dwight Dea-

con, a resounding whack on the jaw with her fist. "By Jove," observed the veteran actor, "she carries a wallop like Dempsey."

"It was lots of fun," said Miss Wilson, who is proverbially mild tempered. "I put myself in the place of the girl, Lulu, and though of my long pent-up self-pity. Then I went to it—I smashed dishes and battered up that old kitchen till it looked like it had been hit by a cyclone. It was funny—but I got quite a thrill out of it all."

"Miss Lulu Bett" is the prize play by Zona Gale from her own novel and was adapted by Clara Beranger. It will be presented for the first time here at the Empress Theatre next Friday and Saturday. Milton Sills has the leading man's role.

## HERE'S THE LAST WORD ON VAMPIRE

Alice Lake Points Out That Old Luring Tricks Are Deader Than Doornails

All the accepted rules for plain and fancy "vamping," as practiced for the screen, will be revised if Alice Lake, Metro's most youthful star, has her way.

For Alice is convinced that no man in real life ever would be won if the girl depended on the bag of tricks revealed by some screen "vamps," as known to the patrons of picture theatres. And, to show the newer methods of approach, she is practicing her theories on Jack Dougherty, her red-haired leading man in her newest starring vehicle, "The Greater Claim," a Metro special, showing at the Empress Theatre Wednesday and Thursday next.

Miss Lake here appears in the role of a chorus girl who wins the son of a wealthy family. But her methods of winning the affections of the man of her choice are so different that Alice thinks she can teach the famous vampires of the stage something in their own fields of endeavor.

"Who ever heard of a man being won in real life by the slinking, slanting methods of the professional picture vampire?" asked Alice. "I can't imagine what sort of a man would permit himself to be led from the straight and narrow path by a woman who curls her arms in the air, twines herself about her victim and makes hypnotic eyes at him."

"I can see no reason why it should be necessary to do things so differently before the camera than they would be done in real life."

"Still another thing that many people refuse to see is that extravagant movements, gestures and highly emotional scenes are undesirable from the standpoint of the picture-goer."

"Real thought and study of one's part is the chief requisite of success on the screen. I can remember the early pictures in which the most successful stars were those who threw themselves about with the greatest abandon. It is interesting to see that those who have continued such methods—who haven't moved forward with the development of pictures—no longer are successful."

"The Greater Claim" is an original story by Isola Forrester and Mann Page. It was adapted for the screen by Albert Shelby LeVino. Wesley Ruggles directed the production, which has for a supporting cast Jack Dougherty, De Witt C. Jennings, Florence Gilbert, Lenore Lynard and Edward Cecil.

## HAVE YOU READ NOVEL "MISS LULU BETT"? NO? WELL, SEE THE PICTURE

William de Mille's Paramount Production is Great and the Players are Capable

Have you read "Miss Lulu Bett," Zona Gale's powerful novel? Did you see the play of the same name which was awarded the Pulitzer prize of \$1,000 as being the best produced during the theatrical season of 1920-21? Whether you have or not, you should see the Paramount film version of "Miss Lulu Bett," which comes to the Empress Theatre next Friday and Saturday. It's a William de Mille production and the principal roles are played by Lois Wilson, Milton Sills,

Theodore Roberts and Helen Ferguson.

Lulu Bett is the spinster sister of the wife of Dwight Deacon, a Justice of the Peace and dentist of a small town. Supported by Deacon, she is a beast of burden in the house, filling the place of a servant which Deacon couldn't otherwise afford. Ninian Deacon, Dwight's black-sheep brother, sympathizes with Lulu and arranges a supper-party in her honor, at which occasion he jokingly suggests a mock-marriage ceremony with Lulu and himself in the roles of groom and bride.

After the ceremony by Deacon, the latter realizes that it is legal, he being a Justice of the Peace. Ninian takes Lulu away and although she does not love him, she is grateful to him for taking her away from her life of drudgery and oppression. Lulu learns that Ninian is already married and uncertain whether or not his wife is alive. She returns to Deacon's home and the old life.

Neil Cornish, the school teacher, champions her, then discovers that he loves her. All ends happily after some exciting happenings. Lois Wilson is leading woman and Milton Sills leading man.

## MINISTER ENDORSES THE SCREEN OVER PULPIT

While it is no new thing for an author to endorse the pictured version of his story, it is rather exceptional when an author who is at the same time a Minister of the Gospel, declares that the screen is an infinitely better medium for reaching the public than is the pulpit.

Yet that, according to Henry Alexander MacRae, the well-known Director, is exactly what Ralph Connor has said. Ralph Connor, which is the pen name of the Reverend Dr. C. W. Gordon, wrote a very large number of novels, prominent among them "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," "The Prospector," "Corporal Cameron," and "The Foreigner." "Corporal Cameron" was made into a picture by Director MacRae and under its new title, "Cameron of the Mounted" will be shown next Wednesday and Thursday at the Empress Theatre. It is a Hodkinson release and the cast includes Gaston Glass, Vivienne Osborne, Irving Cummings, George Clark and William Colvin.

## "CAMERON OF THE MOUNTED" PRODUCED IN MACLEOD

Numerous stories have been written of the Great North West, and as many have been portrayed on the screen. But only once has permission been granted members of the Royal North West Mounted Police to participate in the picture making.

This once was for "Cameron of the Mounted," a Ralph Connor story which was taken in the vicinity of Macleod, with members of the Mounted Police stationed here, taking part in it. Other scenes were taken at Banff and the interiors in Calgary.

This special production with a Special Comedy featuring Buster Keaton has been booked at great expense, for showing at the Empress Theatre on Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th and 6th. A limited number of Reserved Seats will be open for sale at Ferguson's Drug Store on Friday, March 31st.

## Royal Honors Are Frequently Declined

It may be that when Mr. Balfour declined the offer of the King to make him a Knight of the Garter, he thereby opened the way for Viscount Lascelles to receive this honor, since the Garter Knights are limited to twenty-five, and it is not often that there is more than one vacancy at a time. If the only vacancy was that filled by the bestowal of the honor upon the Viscount, the complainant proffered by King George is intensified, since the acceptance by Mr. Balfour would have made it impossible to confer this dignity upon His Majesty's son-in-law. The only royal honor Mr. Balfour has so far accepted is that of membership in the Order of Merit, and he chose this, perhaps, because it seemed to be a recognition of his scientific and literary labors, rather than those directly concerned with politics. That he should have declined a dukedom was not surprising for at least twice before he refused a peerage, once from King Edward and again from King George. Being an unassuming bachelor,

the hereditary character of the honor had no charm for Mr. Balfour, and in remaining a simple "Mister," he is surely in goodly company.

Declined by Chamberlain.

Thrice did Joseph Chamberlain refuse peerages, simply from pride in his own name, which he had made a household word throughout the Empire. He had plenty of money with which to support the rank and a family to inherit it, but he politely refused when asked by King Edward to accept a peerage. When he passed away, we learn, on the authority of "E. Cunliffe Owen, C.B.E., that a unique honor was paid to his widow, who was by birth an American. She was urged by King George to accept a peerage in her own right in recognition of her husband's great services, and also of her own loving care during the long period that he was helpless as a child through infirmities which nevertheless, left his mind keen to the last and his interest in public affairs unabated. But Mrs. Chamberlain declined again on the ground that, since her husband had declined this honor from three British Sovereigns, she would be only deferring to his views by following his example. No doubt Mr. Austen Chamberlain can have an earldom any time he cares for one.

Gladstone Accepted.

Though Queen Victoria had no great admiration for Mr. Gladstone, she twice offered him a peerage. The Queen was only following precedent in making the offer, since on each occasion the Grand Old Man resigned the Premiership and announced his intention of entering private life. The first offer, it is said, he accepted in principle and made it known that he proposed to assume the style of Earl of Liverpool because he had long family and political affiliations with that city. When this became known to Lord Hawkesbury, who was at that time Lord Steward of the Royal Household and high in royal favor, he filed objections on the ground that this title belonged to his mother's father, and that through this relationship he had a lien upon it. Since it is an unwritten law that no peer should assume a title which has belonged to a family still in existence and which may therefore be revived for one of its members, Lord Hawkesbury prevailed. Since he could not have this title Mr. Gladstone would have no other.

For His Wife's Sake.

A curious reason prompted Sir Edward Malet, for long British Ambassador at Berlin, to decline a peerage. His wife was a daughter of the former Duke of Bedford, and she retained her rank as a duke's daughter, since for purposes of etiquette, knights and baronets are considered commoners. Lady Malet therefore, outranked the wives and daughters of all earls, viscounts and barons, whereas if her husband had become an earl, she would have lost this precedence and would have had to take a lowly position as the wife of a newly-bledged earl. Sir Edward Malet could well afford to forego the honor for another reason. His family is one of the noblest in England, and he was able to show descent in the direct male line from Sir Robert Malet, cousin alike of William the Conqueror and King Harold. Peerages have been declined more than once, because those offered them did not have the money to maintain the dignity worthily, and doubted that they would be able to leave sufficient fortune for their descendants to support a title. It is on this account that most of the great lawyers in England, who are raised to the House of Lords for their services as judges, accept only life peerages, in order that their descendants may not be burdened with great expense and be practically debared from most money-making pursuits.

The Garter Declined.

But to decline the Order of the Garter is much rarer than to decline a peerage, and the honor was a particular one in the case of Mr. Balfour, because in the last two centuries it has only been bestowed upon two commoners, Robert Walpole being one and Sir Edward Grey the other. It is true that both were raised to the peerage shortly afterward. One notable instance is cited by Mr. Cunliffe Owen. It was offered to the Earl of Brownlow, a territorial magnate of great wealth and sense of public duty and usefulness. He asked to be excused on the ground that he had merely done his duty and that were others of greater merit on whom it might more properly be bestowed.

A Japanese novelist has decided to renounce his estate in order to become a proletarian. Just like American novelists, most of whom would willingly renounce the proletariat in order to get an estate.

## A Choir With the High Mission to Make Bach's Music Beloved

The visit of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Bach Choir to London had been awaited with considerable expectation. The event brought no disappointment, and for once fortified rumor by truth. The choir is fully as good as it has been said to be.

The choir was founded in 1915. Originally it consisted of 24 picked voices; later it was enlarged to 40, at about which figure it now stands, 44 members taking part in the London concerts. This allows a safe margin for temporary absences, and gives a good balance for eight-part choruses which are often sung. The numbers are purposely kept small, since the choir was formed mainly for the purpose of performing Bach's works with forces approximating to those in use in his own day.

Other Activities Than Bach.

Other useful objects and functions have occurred in the passage of years. For instance, the choir devotes special attention to British music; it has initiated a series of cheap chamber concerts at which visiting string quartets and other chamber music parties appear, and it gives regular performances of Bach's music in Newcastle Cathedral. As for the works by Bach which it has sung, the list includes all the motets, 40 cantatas, both the Matthew and John Passion Music, the Christmas Oratorio, etc., not to mention the many instrumental works which have also figured on the choir's programs.

Such fruitful efforts would have been impossible without loyal co-operation from the members, but most of all the credit belongs to Dr. W. G. Whittaker, honorary conductor of the choir. He is an acknowledged authority on Bach, who yet has not a grain of the pendant about him. Brilliant and inspiring as a conductor, he rejoices in work "as a strong man to run a race" and his learning is the result of intense delight in his subject. Nowadays the words "con amore" have been used so often and so glibly that they have become debased to a cliché. But to see and hear Dr. Whittaker and his choir is to have the phrase given back anew in the pure of gold of meaning. Love urges these musicians to their task; if they make other people love Bach, that is their reward.

A Bach Festival.

The choir gave three performances in London on their own account, and assisted in the fourth, namely, Dorothy Silk's "Concert of Old Music" at St. Martin's Hall on February 25th, at Aeolian Hall on Feb. 22nd and 23rd. The soloists employed were all excellent. They had doubtless been picked for their pure style and high intelligence in the rendering of old music. But good as all these artists were, the performances of the choir provided the staple of interest. To south country listeners, accustomed to the unwieldy numbers and comparatively toneless voices of the London choral organizations, this small, compact body of singers, with ringing northern voices and the flexibility, precision, and fire of an orchestra, came as a revelation.

Dr. Whittaker conducted without a baton, and his choir folk respond as readily to the slightest as to the most emphatic movements of his hands. At the first concert, the preliminary chorale to Cantata 19 was a wonderful piece of quiet singing, and the opening chorus "There arose a great strife" was urged forward with irresistible energy. Equally good was the rendering of that fervent Cantata No. 34, "O Fire Everlasting, O Fount of Affection," which closed the program. At the second concert the great eight-part motet, "Sing ye to the Lord," and "Come, Jesus, Come," were included in the scheme, and on the next day, at St. Michael's, two cantatas, Nos. 26 and 151, were given possibly for the first time in London.

SCOTLAND

A Stirlingshire man sends home the following essay, which he informs the "Edinburgh Evening News" he picked up in one of the most popular streets of Winnipeg: "Scotland is a brave wee land in the North of England. There is water nearly all round it, and whiskey over a large portion of it. There is great mining wealth in the country. Gold has been found in certain localities, as well as in the pockets of the natives, but in both cases difficult to work. The population is about half a million, including Andrew

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Carnegie. Its chief exports are Harry Lauder and whisky, but enough of the latter is kept to satisfy home consumption. Its chief import of recent years has been Winston Churchill. A part of the native costume is called a kilt. It resembles a small petticoat in pattern like a chess-board, but in cold weather considered a draught-board. It was invented because the natives could not get trousers big enough to get their feet through. Their national instrument is called the bagpipes, which, it is said, on being blown, produce a tune. Scotch regiments have been known to march to death to the music of these pipes, but their willingness to face the former was inspired by their desire to escape the latter.

It may be that Mr. Bryan is jealous of Darwin for having beaten him in the attempt to make monkeys of us all.

The book and the play's sensation. Now you can see the picture!

**"Miss LULU BETT"**  
with  
Lois Wilson, Milton Sills,  
Theodore Roberts,  
Helen Ferguson.

William de Mille  
Production  
Paramount  
Picture

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## BRINGING UP FATHER



By G. McManus

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## Ardenville News

Ardenville was the U. F. A. local pulling off the very successful social and dance on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, and not Allenfields as was stated in the last issue of this paper. The similarity of names in the two places led us astray, and is our only excuse for making the blunder. The music, however, as stated, was furnished by the Allenfields orchestra and was greatly appreciated, but the success of the undertaking was due entirely to the efforts put forth by the members of the Ardenville local and the friends who assisted. We hope this admission squares us with those who were behind the movement.

The members of the U.F.A., district of Ardenville, held a pie social and dance in the school house on the night of St. Patrick's Day. A lively bunch of folks turned out, enjoying very much the evening's entertainment, which is said to have been the best ever held in that section of the district. The music for the occasion was supplied by the celebrated Allenfields Orchestra. An interesting feature of the evening was a raffle for pie—the product of many a fair hand. These confections realized altogether some \$50, many of them being sold for as much as \$4.50 each. As the pies had to be eaten when refreshments were served later on, the many good looking bachelors present bid eagerly on every pie put up, determined to be the possessor of at least one of these.

Mr. E. L. Bodgener acted very capably as auctioneer, each pie offered being declared superior to the one just disposed of, the persuasive language he employed to bring out bidders being full of adjectives. The ladies who worked so willingly to make the social the greatest success it undoubtedly was are hereby thanked most heartily and publicly for the very efficient service they rendered on the occasion. Without the ladies, God bless 'em, what could the helpless male accomplish when pies hang in the balance. Altogether the sum of about \$70.00 was realized from the evening's entertainment, and this sum will be devoted to the Hay Drive, now and for some time past being carried on so energetically by the enterprising farmers in the south. The jolly crowd dispersed to their respective homes at a late hour, one and all voting the affair the best ever.

## PROMISED TO EXTRACT GOLD FROM SEA WATER

Supplementing the revelations concerning the crookedness of bucket shops, some old time swindlers are recalled by the New York Herald, which tells the story of the Rev. Prescott F

Jernegan, who some twenty-five years ago collected about a million dollars from people who believed he had found the secret for extracting gold from sea water. The belief that free gold is to be found in salt water the world over is an ancient one, and there have been several fakirs and pseudo-scientists who have claimed to be able to collect it. Jernegan was perhaps the most successful of them. At one time he occupied the pulpit in a Baptist Church in Connecticut and was regarded as eccentric. Later on he was obliged to resign his pastorate because he publicly expressed doubts concerning the New Testament version of the Resurrection. After that for some years he dropped out of sight.

## Hired a Detective

When he reappeared it was as the hawk of stock for the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company. He travelled among the smaller towns of New England and sold the stock to the credulous. He explained that by a process of which he was the inventor an electric current properly applied to mercury submerged in salt water would collect the gold in the sea. He did not sell much stock, and the money he received for it barely supported him. Later on he formed a partnership with a man named Fisher and they then made an attempt to convince would-be investors by actual demonstrations that the process would work. They may have had some doubts about the result, however, and perhaps it was because they feared physical violence that Fisher induced William Phelan, a husky detective then engaged as a floorwalker in Brooklyn, to join the enterprise. They told Phelan he would be made rich and he was willing to take a chance.

Jernegan's headquarters were in a little shack on Narragansett Bay and thither went Phelan to see a demonstration. It was the first Jernegan had attempted and the object was to convince two small capitalists, one a florist and the other a jeweller, that he could mysteriously produce gold. The shack was built at the end of a wharf and there was an opening in the floor in which a windlass was operated. The other apparatus consisted of a bucket, an electric battery and a mysterious box through which the wires passed. The box was the real secret. The idea was that the closed bucket would be lowered into nine feet of water and that later on it would be found that gold had been attracted.

## Salting the Bucket

What was not perceived by the capitalists was that under the opening in the floor of the shack a cable ran to another pier and that a bucket or anything else lowered to this cable could be carried a considerable distance away. The truth is that it was carried to a spot where the accomplice would get in his work. Fisher was a diver with the necessary apparatus

and when Jernegan let down the bucket, Fisher, already supplied with the gold, would open the bucket and put it in, and when it was hauled up, there, sure enough, would be the gold. It was the diving operations of Fisher which aroused the suspicions of Phelan in a short while and led to him denouncing the fakirs. It was more than a year before he could induce the authorities to take action, for Jernegan's dupes were his strongest defenders.

## Collected a Million

Fisher and Jernegan were so nearly broke when they made their first demonstration that the gold with which they salted the bucket was taken from the last piece of jewellery possessed by Jernegan. Nevertheless it turned the trick. The little capitalists invested and thereafter there was never any shortage of gold for the bucket. The fame of the invention spread abroad and thousands of small investors flocked to Jernegan. A company was formed and the money poured in. A considerable plant was erected, but Jernegan said it was not big enough to enable him to produce the gold in paying quantities, so a larger one was planned. This led to the collapse of the scheme. Jernegan and Fisher could not work so well together. There were too many people about. Eventually the ex-pastor fled the country with what money he could lay his hands on. How much this was nobody ever knew for he kept no books. But it is estimated that he collected not far short of a million dollars. He went to England and later drifted to the Philippines almost penniless. He secured employment as a school teacher for a year and then once more dropped out of sight.

## KEELEY'S MOTOR WAS A FAMOUS SWINDLE.

One of the most picturesque and successful of swindlers of the 19th Century was John Ernest Worrall Keely, who induced the credulous public to part with five million dollars in the belief that he had solved the problem of perpetual motion, and had invented a motor that would revolutionize industry. Like most of the other fakirs, Keely died poor, owning only the house he lived in. Like them, too, he did not have to wheedle their savings from the investors. They fought to give him their money. Police were summoned to keep them in line. At length he had to announce that only a certain limited number of shares would be sold each day. People stood in line to buy their allotment, like people stand in line to buy tickets for famous hockey or baseball games. The stock was issued with a par value of \$50. Swiftly it soared to \$200. Then it dropped to \$1 a share, and after that it became worthless, except as waste paper or as a souvenir.

## Afraid Of Edison.

The Keely motor was an utter fake, but it fooled scientists, or rather, Keely's amazing patter dumfounded them. He had a smattering of knowledge of various sciences, and an expert in one branch would be deluded by Keely posing as an authority in some other branch. He impressed the electrical engineer with the idea that he was a physicist, and the physicist was left under the impression that he was an electrical wizard. One noted man he failed to bamboozle. Thomas Edison, on no account would he permit to examine his invention. Edison offered to give any bond demanded that he would not steal any of Keely's ideas, and asked merely that he be permitted to examine the wonder, so that he might give the inventor assistance in making it practicable. Keely barricaded his house when the Edison visit was impending, and announced that only over his dead body would Edison be permitted to enter.

## Slight-of-hand Expert.

Keely was a Philadelphiaian and a kind of jack of all trades. He was a cabinet maker, and had a talent for machinery. He was the conductor of a small band, and at one time travelled with a circus, where he specialized in slight-of-hand entertainments. He found an angel in Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia, who financed his earlier experiments with his motor, and who was afflicted with a religious mania. It was her belief that what Keely had discovered and succeeded in harnessing was "the will of God." She advanced him money, and every now and then he issued an announcement that the work was progressing. The newspapers published these announcements, which appeared for some years before the motor was completed, and by the time Keely declared that he was satisfied, he had thousands of people believing in him.

## A Magnificent Fakir.

Keely had a magnificent presence, if one disregarded his shirt and huge hands, which were usually dirty, but he had a noble commanding manner, and an astounding flow of words that nobody could understand. When uttered with the greatest emphasis, they simply dazed the ignorant, while the better educated were ashamed to admit that they did not understand what the great inventor was driving at. Keely never applied for a patent, but carried his great secret locked in his massive brain. Nobody ever learned anything about his motor. He habitually used a jargon. Asked after an incomprehensible demonstration to explain the theory of the thing, he said gravely, "It is simple, very simple. Simply the interchange of polar and depolar sympathy. Is that clear?" If it wasn't, it was clear as any other explanation he ever offered.

## Fooled Business Men.

Men prominent in finance and the world of business were Keely's first victims. When he announced his discovery, a distinguished group of New Yorkers employed a patent solicitor to examine the machine. He reported favorably, and they at once gave him money to purchase Keely stock. This started the boom. It took three years and expenditure of \$60,000 to build the first large machine. Then it was declared a failure. There were several other failures, but eventually a machine was produced with which Keely gave a demonstration which was considered a success. Stock was sold all over the United States and in Europe. But as time went by no machine capable of working was turned out. The stockholders demanded to know the secret. The courts held that Keely should divulge. He refused and was committed to jail for contempt of court. Little more stock was sold and there were no machines. Keely died of pneumonia in 1898, and if he had any secret, save that of extracting money from the credulous, it died with him.

## Buyer Protected By Advertising

Manufacturer Must Maintain Quality of Goods Bearing His Name.

## HIS REPUTATION AT STAKE

Man who Buys Standard Brands From Local Merchants Knows That He Is Getting Full Value For His Money.

(Copyrighted.)

Time was when advertising did not occupy the place in the world of trade that it does to-day. It has not been so very many years ago that the people were suspicious of advertising. They were inclined to believe that the merchant was trying to "fool" them with his advertising, that he exaggerated the value of the merchandise he advertised and took that method of trying to get them to buy goods that he could not sell by the old established methods of merchandising.

Those days are gone. The public now realizes that it is the greatest beneficiary of advertising.

Advertising has done more in a decade to establish certain standards in merchandise than could have been accomplished in a hundred years by any other agency. The manufacturer who a few years ago merely made and sold clothes now makes and sells the Blank brand of clothes. The man who formerly just made hats now makes Blank's hats. And so it is with everything that one buys to-day. The manufacturer, by his advertising has built up his business around a trade name, and if he is to continue in business he must protect that trade name by maintaining such a high standard of quality that people when they buy his products will know just what they are getting. The consumer, when he steps into a store to-day, does not buy merchandise blindly, with the hope that it will prove to be worth the money. He buys standard goods that bear the trade mark of the manufacturer and that are backed by the reputation not only of the merchant who sells them but the manufacturer who makes them. This has been brought about by advertising.

## No Reputation to Protect

All this applies to the retail merchants as a class but it does not appeal to the mail order business. The man or woman who buys goods from a catalogue house is not protected by the reputation of the goods, for the reason that most manufacturers who sell goods to the mail order houses do not place their names upon the goods and therefore have no reputation to protect.

The great majority of articles listed and illustrated in the mail order catalogues are included in what is known among manufacturers as "stencil" stuff. These articles bear the name of the mail order house which sells them instead of that of the manufacturer who makes them. It can readily be understood that any manufacturing concern which turns out goods that do not bear its name or trade-mark is likely to be a very unreliable institution. It is not building up any reputation on the quality of goods, for its products have nothing to distinguish them from the products of any other concern. With no reputation to sustain and no chance of creating a general demand for its goods the only concern of a manufacturer instituting of this kind is to make stuff as cheaply as possible in order to obtain the largest possible profit on its products.

## Same Price The World Over.

These facts are chiefly responsible for the generally prevailing idea that the home merchants do not sell goods as cheaply as the mail order house. They do sell the same quality of goods that the mail order house sells as cheaply as the mail order house sells it but they cannot sell the standard guaranteed products of responsible manufacturers at the same price at which the mail order house sells its nameless, unbranded merchandise. Standard goods bearing a registered trade-mark sell for the same price the world over and the manufacturer's guarantee stands back of them when they are sold in the smallest village in the country just the same as when they are sold to the stores of the larger cities.

This is what the national advertising of the manufacturers has done for the consumers of the country. It has enabled them to go into their home stores and buy merchandise which they know from past experience or from the reputation and guarantee of the manufacturer will give them satisfaction. They are not buying blindly and hopefully when they buy from the merchants in their home towns. They are buying with the knowledge that they are getting their money's worth. When they buy advertised brands they are getting double protection, that which is afforded by the responsibility of the retail merchant and that which is given by the reputation and guarantee of the manufacturer. When they buy the unknown brands of goods that are offered by the mail order houses they are getting neither kind of protection.

chine was produced with which Keely gave a demonstration which was considered a success. Stock was sold all over the United States and in Europe. But as time went by no machine capable of working was turned out. The stockholders demanded to know the secret. The courts held that Keely should divulge. He refused and was committed to jail for contempt of court. Little more stock was sold and there were no machines. Keely died of pneumonia in 1898, and if he had any secret, save that of extracting money from the credulous, it died with him.

## If You Trade Out of Town, and I Trade Out of Town

WHAT WILL BECOME OF OUR TOWN?

THE DOLLAR SPENT IN MACLEOD WILL "REMAIN HOME TO BOOST"

## THE MACLEOD TIMES "TRADE AT HOME" CAMPAIGN

READ  
THE  
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AT HOME"  
ARTICLE  
ON  
THIS  
PAGE  
CAREFULLY

IT MAY  
PRESENT  
SOMETHING  
YOU  
HAVEN'T THOUGHT  
OF BEFORE.  
PATRONIZE  
THE PEOPLE WHOSE  
ADVERTISEMENTS  
ARE HERE.  
THEY ARE  
NEIGHBORS  
AND WILL  
TREAT  
YOU RIGHT.  
THE MONEY  
YOU  
SPEND  
WITH THEM  
STAYS  
IN CIRCULATION  
IN  
YOUR DISTRICT.

YOU SHOULD BE AS LOYAL TO  
YOUR COMMUNITY AS  
TO YOUR NAME.

(Copyright)

The Macleod concerns listed here, conscious of the fact that thousands of dollars are being sent out of this territory for merchandise that can be bought at home, have launched a campaign in the hope that it will create a stronger feeling of community interest—a sentiment most vital for the prosperity of the entire community. In bold type you therefore read the slogan that they propose to popularize "TRADE IN YOUR HOME TOWN."

The time for consideration of this question could not be more opportune than the present. "Preparedness," the watchword of Canada, should begin at home and can be exemplified in no more far-reaching manner than by real co-operation in this vitally important "TRADE AT HOME" movement. It is a thought that should be taken to heart and given consideration by every person who earns their living in, or owes their success to, this community.

This campaign is launched in the firm belief that the people of this community will follow the dictates of their good sense, and bring the "TRADE AT HOME CAMPAIGN" to an actuality that will be of vast benefit to the entire territory.

This movement is no selfish propaganda of these progressive concerns who have combined in co-operative community appeal. They urge that you read the brief message they will give you each week through the columns of The Times.

The firm resolve to "TRADE AT HOME" will not only help the retail merchants, but the manufacturer and jobber, the farmers adjacent to our town, and it will also help in every line of business. It will either directly or indirectly benefit every individual of this section.

## GROCERIES

## GROCERIES

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON  
CHINA AND GLASSWARE  
Large, well assorted stock. Splendid assortment. Reasonable Prices.  
MACLEOD SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

LET US SUPPLY—  
YOUR HOME WITH CHOICE GROCERIES DAILY

We carry an abundant stock of whole-some table necessities and pure food products. We seek your patronage on a basis of merit only. Keep your money at home.

## THE WHITE HALL

## HARNESS

HARNESS—SADDLERY  
TRAVELLING GOODS  
SHOE FINDINGS, ROBES, TENTS,  
GLOVES, MITTS, OVERALLS  
Come and get our prices.

The GREAT WEST SADDLERY  
CO., LIMITED.

## HARDWARE

SHELF AND HEAVY  
HARDWARE  
PAINTS — OILS — VARNISHES  
Make this store your headquarters for Hardware.

## THE CUNNINGHAM HARDWARE

IF IT'S HARDWARE  
WE HAVE IT:

If we haven't got it we will get it for you; if you can't get it it isn't made. This is our business policy plus the fact that moderate prices prevail in all lines.

## W. G. ANDREWS

## JEWELLERS

WE WOULD BE GLAD TO  
ADVISE YOU  
ON ANY MATTER PERTAINING  
TO JEWELLERY

and we invite comparison and inspection of our large stock. Many of our lines are exclusive—all are moderately priced. Repairing.

## RICHARD W. RUSSELL

THIS STORE'S POLICY  
TO REPRESENT GOODS EXACTLY  
AS TO QUALITY:

to sell each customer jewellery values at a uniform fair price; to fulfill all guarantees; to cheerfully correct all mistakes; to give all a square deal.

## JOHN T. DONEY

## LUMBER

CONCERNING LUMBER  
We meet all competitors' prices in Lumber and Building Materials. We would be glad to advise you on your requirements. No order too small or too large. We invite you to consult with us.

## McLAREN LUMBER CO.

## MEN'S WEAR

THE PROGRESSIVE MAN  
will keep his money in his own community. This up-to-date Men's Store caters to the apparel requisites of the Progressive Man. Splendid Boys' Department. Dr. Scholl's Arch Supports. Buy in Macleod.

## J. T. MARKS

## MILLINERY

LADIES OF MACLEOD  
you will find the benefit of my advice regarding your personal millinery requirements very satisfying. We make over and retrim hats or make new ones according to instructions. Fancy goods.

## MISS A. M. WILSON

## PHOTOGRAPHERS

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY  
as may be secured at this studio is the result of years of careful study and experience. We specialize in Portraiture and Commercial Photography.

AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND  
PRINTING — PICTURE FRAMING  
THE WHITEFOOT PHOTO  
SERVICE



## GET OUT YOUR OLD SHOES

from the bottom of the closet. Sort a pair or so and, no matter how much worn they may appear to you, bring them here. They must be very bad indeed if we cannot repair them on our modern machines. They practically remake the shoes. Give our service a trial. You'll find it a great saver of shoe expense.

J. A. LEMIRE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
REDUCED RATES

TO

Calgary  
ALBERTA LIVE STOCK SHOW

GOING DATES ..... APRIL 3 — 8  
RETURN LIMIT ..... APRIL 12, 1922

J. E. PROCTOR  
District Passenger Agent, Calgary.

Orange, Lemon  
& Lime Crush

The Biggest Selling Soft Drinks  
In America Today.





## THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)  
A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. Dillingham and J. Dillingham, Publishers.  
S. Dillingham, Manager and Editor.

Subscription Price ..... \$2.00  
Foreign ..... \$2.50

**Advertising Rates**  
Display Advertising (Contract) per inch ..... 35c  
Display Advertising (Transient) per inch ..... 50c  
Legal, Municipal and Government Advertising—  
1st insertion—per line, agate, 15c  
Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per line, agate 10c (agate—14 lines to the inch)

**Straight Reading Notices—**  
First insertion, per count line 20c  
Subsequent insertions without change of copy, per count line 15c

**Classified Advertisements—**  
Lost, Found, Wanted, Etc.—  
First insertion (figures and name abbreviations to count as words) per word ..... 3c  
Minimum charge ..... 50c  
Second insertion, per word ..... 2c  
Minimum charge ..... 25c  
Political campaign display advertising direct from political party or through advertising agencies (no discount for plates) per line, net ..... 50c  
Political Campaign Readers, direct from political party or through advertising agencies (no discount for plates) per line, net ..... 20c  
Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths, and Cards of Thanks, each ..... \$1.00  
All classified advertising and readers must be paid in advance.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1922

The Dutch Parliament has voted to maintain a standing army of "at least 20,000 men" because Belgium refuses to become and remain a neutral state. Holland bases her argument on the fact that Belgium has secured control of vast commercial interests in Luxembourg and made an alliance with France. Did not Belgium have an alliance with Great Britain in 1914? And what have commercial interests got to do with militarism? The Belgians charge that Holland has become a militaristic state "in order to aid the emancipation of Flanders." And so the old jealousies continue to arise in the cockpit of Europe.

News that his crown jewels had been sold came as a surprise, it appears, to former Emperor Charles of Austria. He had confided the valuables to a trusted servant and the trusted servant disposed of them as he saw fit. While the pecuniary loss may cause some regret on the part of Charles, it is hardly to be suspected that he will miss the crown very much, for certainly his head was uneasy while the regal diadem was set thereon. And, anyway, were not the jewels a part of the heritage of the Austrian people? They are the ones who should receive the proceeds of the sale.

Prague is not by any means a small city, for it contains, according to the 1921 census, approximately 700,000 people. But even that total hardly accounts for the fact that there are 770 newspapers published in the city, making a comparative ratio of one newspaper to every thousand persons. Are the citizens of Prague so extraordinarily public-minded, or are they divided up into such a tremendous number of groups that they require all this diversified daily reading matter?

Some idea of the average size of the revolting army of a Mexican general

may be gleaned from the recent dispatch which states that General Prata, who revolted "with fifteen followers" some days ago in the State of Oaxaca, has surrendered to federal forces. Apparently fifteen men were not enough to successfully swing a revolution.

A British naval authority says that by the time the naval limitations agreement ends, ten years hence, battleships will be obsolete. Aircraft will supersede them. Not long ago the submarine was going to do the trick. At the rate accidents are occurring to the big dirigibles, most nations will prefer gambling on the battleships.

While Lloyd George is resting in Wales, all the political sharps in the Motherland are busily guessing what his next move will be. Probably he is taking time to guess what they guess, and then take the opposite tack.

The United States' claim to Wrangel Island, which is claimed also by Canada, ought not to be taken up until the name of the island is changed. The Society for the Prevention of Horrible Puns has a duty in this respect.

No sooner does Britain get rid of one island than another is annexed. We trust she will have less trouble with Wrangel than with Ireland.

### A CAPITAL SHIP

A capital ship for an ocean trip was the "Walloping Window Blind." No wind that blew dismayed her crew. Or troubled the captain's mind. The man at the wheel was made to feel contempt for the wildest blow. Tho' it often appeared when the gale had cleared He had been in his bunk below.

### Chorus:

Then blow, ye winds, heigh-ho! a-roving I will go!  
I'll stay no more on England's shore so let the music play!  
I'm off on the morning train! I'll cross the raging main!  
I'm off to my love with a boxing glove, ten thousand miles away.

The boatswain's mate was very sedate  
Yet fond of amusement, too;  
He played hop-scotch with the star-board watch.

While the captain he tickled the crew!  
And the gunner we had was apparently mad.

For he sat on the after rail,  
And fired salutes with the captain's boots  
In the teeth of the booming gale.

### —Chorus—

The captain sat on the commodore's hat,  
And dined in a royal way  
Off toasted pigs and pickles and figs  
And gunnery bread each day,  
And the cook was Dutch and behaved as such.

For the diet he gave the crew  
Was a number of tons of hot-cross buns  
Served up with sugar and glue.

### —Chorus—

All nautical pride we laid aside  
And we ran the vessel ashore  
On the Gullibby Isles, where the Poopoo smiles,  
And the rubby Ubdugs roar,  
And we sat on the edge of a sandy ledge.

And shot at the whistling bee;  
And the cinnamon bats wore water-proof hats,  
As they dipped in the slimy sea.

### —Chorus—

On Rugbug bark from morn till dark,  
We dined, till we all had grown  
Uncommonly shrunk; when a Chinese junk

Came up from the Torribby Zone,  
She was chubby and square, but we didn't much care.  
So we cheerily put to sea;  
And we left all the crew of the junk to chew

### —Chorus—

On the bark of the Rugbug tree.  
—Mail and Empire.

The Methodist ladies are holding a sale of home made cooking next Saturday, April 1st. Do not miss it.

## CHIROPRACTIC RECOGNIZED

On March 25th, 1922, Chiropractic, the wonderful modern science, became officially and legally recognized in Alberta. This science has rapidly grown in the hearts and minds of the people by its very efficient results in acute and chronic diseases of all characters, in spite of severe medical persecution.

A few cases that have responded to spinal adjustments right here in Macleod: Two cases of bladder trouble, 1 case of chronic pleurisy, 1 case of cystic tumor, 1 case of inflammation of skin over entire body, one bad case of eczema, 1 case of night sweating with severe itching and burning (kidney disorder), 1 case of numbness of fingers of several years standing, 2 cases of lumbago, 1 case of sciatica, 1 case of tonsillitis, 1 of deafness, several cases of various types of chronic headaches, a number of cases of indigestion, at least a dozen cases of lame back and a host of other minor ailments as neuralgia in its various locations. Now Chiropractic will do for you what it is doing for millions of others. It is not what we say, but what we do that makes test, performance speaks the last word and the best. If sick look up your "Chiropractor" and have a free consultation and analysis.

My patients get well—Ask them.  
**DR. C. A. JENSEN**  
CHIROPRACTOR

## Bobbie & His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

Yesterday was a awful day, it was gray & dark & 40 below zero & the wind was blowing a mile a minute.

This is a bitter day, sed Pa wen he cam hoam. I wud hate to be a robust teemster on a day like this, sed Pa. A gent wuddent feel vary chipper setting up on a high day a day like this, sed Pa. Wow, sed Pa.

Sum days must be dark & cold & dreery, sed Ma.

You doant say so, sed Pa.  
Yes, indeed, sed Ma. If all the days was bite days & sunny days & lite days, I know full well we cuddent tell the wrong days from the rite days, sed Ma. Isent that a cute littel jingle? sed Ma.

That is certainly clever, sed Pa. You have lerned much from me as them swift yers passed on into eternity, sed Pa.

I have? sed Ma.  
You have, sed Pa. Wen I first met you, sed Pa, you was bashful & shy & dumm, sed Pa. Not exactly dumm, I doant meenthat, sed Pa kind of quick, but you didnt have much to say.

I didn't have a chanst to say much wen you were neer, sed Ma. But I never lerned so much from you as you wud like to malk out. I have lerned much from reading deep books, sed Ma, & much from the wimmen of our club, sed Ma, & I have lerned from Nater & from Life, but never much from you, sed Ma.

My face was cold wen I cam in the house, sed Pa, but is beginnig to burn now, sed Pa. You are arousing my ire, sed Pa, to Ma.

What is ire? I sed.  
It means anger, Bobbie, sed Ma, & I hope you will never show any of it befoor yure littel wife wen you grow up & git wedded, sed Ma. A true gentleman never shows anger in the presents of his wife, sed Ma.

Yure mother is rite, Bobbie, sed Pa. A true gentleman is a kind of dope that ain't got no human impulses, sed Pa. He goes thru life without batting an eye, Bobbie, sed Pa. I aint that kind of gentleman, sed Pa. If I had been that kind of a gentleman, Pa sed, I wud never have got to the hites on wich I now stand, sed Pa. I had to bite to git ware I am, sed Pa, & a fiter aint never got much pollish, sed Pa.

That sounds vary silly & childerish, sed Ma. One can be a true gentleman & still be a fiter. You are both, sed Ma.

Well, sed Pa, cum to think of it & now that you menshun it, sed Pa, I am a true gent after all, & I wasent really angry a minnit ago, sed Pa, & I know Bobbie will never let herself git angry in the presents of his wife if he ever has a wife, sed Pa.

I doant know. The moar I see of life the less I want a wife, that is poetry & it ain't no lie either.

### Fair Share.

"John, I wish you would rock the baby."

"Why should I rock the baby?"

"Because he is not very well. And what's more half of him belongs to you, and you should not object to rocking him."

"Well, doesn't half of him belong to you?"

"Yes."

"Well, you can rock your half and let my half go on crying."

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## Everyday Religion

THE HONESTY OF GOD.

(Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

One afternoon late in October 1793 twenty-one gentlemen of France were confined in a prison in Paris. In politics they were sane and moderate republicans, who wanted neither the tyranny of the Bourbons nor the excesses of the extreme revolutionists. In rank they were the flower of the land. In age they averaged twenty-two and a half years. They were all under sentence to die by the guillotine the next morning. The unclean monsters who had been spewed up from the depths of revolutionary France were thirsting for their blood.

That evening they had a last supper together and discussed many things, sometimes gaily, sometimes seriously. When it was late Vergniaud their leader called them to order and said: "Gentlemen, the only question which now remains to be considered is the immortality of the soul." He then proceeded to prove immortality on the ground of the need of justice hereafter to right the wrongs of earth. A second rose and gave a proof of immortality from the instinctive cravings of the human heart, for a life after death. A third took it up and demonstrated it by the reasoning of Plato, the great Greek philosopher. Then a fourth arose, a Christian priest who was one of their number and who with them was to die, and declared his faith in immortality because of the promises of God and his belief in Jesus Christ. Thus twenty-one gallant young men established their hearts, each one in his own way, with the hope of immortality, as he went to the guillotine, and the next morning the lives of the twenty-one were sworn away. Each one had his own confidence. But the priest was the surest confidence. He stayed himself on the promises of God.

That was 130 years ago. Science has made tremendous advances since then. Almost all the most wonderful scientific discoveries have been brought to our service since then. But we have found no better way of comforting our hearts in the face of death than was given by that priest about to die, to his comrades who were to accompany him across the valley. We have still to rely on the honesty of God. We believe that He will keep His promises.

It is not alone in the matter of personal immortality that we have to depend on the truthfulness of God. The whole question of right and justice, of the straightening out of all the things which are crooked in this world, and the giving of justice to all the innocent sufferers depends on the faithfulness of God.

The poet Pope once wrote a line which has become part of the wisdom literature of the race. It is this: "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Robert Burns seized upon it, repeated it and popularized it even more than did Pope. It has been spoken and preached, printed and read and recited by tens of thousands since. But it remained for Henry Van Dyke, the American essayist and preacher to express the converse of that.

"An honest God's the noblest faith of man."

The honesty or dishonesty of an individual affects only himself and a very small circle of those who have relations with him. But the honesty of God affects the destiny of the whole human race. It is the only solution for the riddle of existence. It is the only foundation any of us have to stand upon. If God be not honest what assurance have we that we are not a lot of children playing pretend, acting make believe in the world of shadows and unrealities; talking of time and eternity, righteousness and unrighteousness, sin and holiness, punishment and rewards, when such things do not exist at all? If God be not honest and just, what explanation is there of the cruelties and injustice of this life, the innocent sufferings and the guilty going free, the honest often struggling and in dire distress, and the unscrupulous seeing all go well with them?

Our only hope is in the honesty of a God who is forever, in the slow processes of His illimitable years, laying judgment to the line and righteousness to the plummet, and sweeping away every refuge of lies. There would be nothing left us but black despair if we did not believe in the honesty of God, or as Robert Louis Stevenson put it, "the ultimate decency of things."

Pleading with God for the few righteous who might be in Sodom and the other cities of the plain, the patriotic Abraham uttered a great word, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?" That is a foundation thought. On it are built all our faith in ultimate justice and our hope of immortality. The Judge of all he must do right. He must keep His word. He has promised to make right the things which are wrong, to make straight the things which are crooked and to rectify the injustices and cruelties of this life. We rest on the honesty of God.

"Truth forever on the scaffold,  
Wrong forever on the throne—  
Yet that scaffold sways the future  
And behind the dim unknown,  
Standeth God within the shadow,  
Keeping watch above His own."

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and repairs the local damage. Nature does even more than this. She sets up a special immunity to future attack, much in the nature of a vaccination.

When we spoke of preparation of the soil for the seed, we meant that which results from unhygienic living and failure to maintain a good style of nutrition. Anything that causes physical depletion predisposes to tuberculosis. A system fortified by good nutrition and not damaged by infections or other illnesses due to carelessness, should be able to overcome tuberculosis.

The part played by the germ has been overemphasized. We have underestimated the fortifying effects of suitable and sufficient food. People have regarded the germ as the whole peril, while neglecting the essential consideration—nutrition.

### SUPREME COURT CASE.

In the report of the Court commencing on the 13th inst., The Times was in error in the statement of the case of W. Humison. Mr. Joseph Hicks appeared for the accused and not Mr. J. L. Fawcett, as stated.

The case of the King vs. H. Clifton, tried on a charge of forgery, has more than passing interest and should be of some interest to the public. It appears that the accused made a cheque in the name of a stranger in the presence of several witnesses and had the prosecutor cash it and although he came in a very short time and redeemed the cheque yet the act was completed.

The defence in cross-examination brought out the facts that the cheque was given entirely on the credit of the accused and not with any relation of the name on the cheque. On this at the close of the case for the Crown, Counsel for the accused made application for the Judge to withdraw the case from the jury on the ground that no case at law had been made out. Counsel contended that the name of a person is but a term by which he is

identified in society and that where a man signs a cheque or note and the credit is given on that name he is bound and cannot deny liability for a debt so created. In support of this contention five leading cases were recited which extend over a period of 150 years, and so convinced His Lordship that he gave effect to the application and withdrew the case from the jury and dismissed the accused.

The accused Clifton was subsequently charged with obtaining by a false pretence to which Counsel pleaded special plea in bar, or that the accused had been tried for the offence charged and could not be tried again. To this the Judge ruled that the plea did not apply, and the accused pleaded not guilty. By consent of the accused, through his Counsel, the evidence taken at the forgery charge was taken on the second case. The Judge found the accused guilty and Counsel asked for a reserved case on the points of law involved, which the Judge refused. We are informed that the case will be taken by way of appeal to the Court of Appeal for the Province, from the Judge's refusal. Joseph Hicks appeared for the accused; J. W. McDonald, for the Crown.

**D. R. CARSE**  
PLUMBING, GASFITTING  
AND TINSMITHING  
24th St. Phone 121

**USE Carnol**  
The Best Tonic.

**R.D. McNay**

**EMPRESS**  
PROGRAMME

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY  
A William de Mille Production  
"MISS LULU BETT"

featuring  
Lois Wilson, Milton Sills,  
Theodore Roberts, and Helen  
Ferguson

Also  
GEORGE B. SEITZ  
in  
"VELVET FINGERS"

and  
COMEDY:  
"THE HUSTLER"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY  
ALICE LAKE  
in  
"THE GREATER CLAIM"

An unusual tale of an unusual chorus girl, which again proves that "You never can tell."

Also  
"PATHE COLOR REVIEW"

WED. & THURS.  
EXTRA SPECIAL  
The Picture Made in Macleod  
"CAMERON OF THE  
ROYAL MOUNTED"

From the well known story by  
Ralph Connor

Also  
SPECIAL 2-REEL COMEDY  
BUSTER KEATON  
in  
"THE SCARECROW"

A limited number of Reserved  
Seats, good for either Wednesday  
or Thursday, on sale at  
Ferguson's Drug Store, Friday,  
March 31st. Prices:—  
Reserved, 75c, including tax.  
Rush, 50c; Children 25c; later  
prices, Tax Extra.

Empress Concert Orchestra

**C. W. STEVENS**  
BUILDER,  
CONTRACTOR AND  
WHEELWRIGHT  
Estimates on all classes of  
woodwork.  
24th Street, First Door West  
of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

**BEST EQUIPMENT  
BEST SERVICE**  
Widest Range of Seasonable  
Foods  
Ice Cream, Candies, Soft  
Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars  
**THE SILVER GRILL**

**A. T. LEATHER**  
Real Estate & Loans  
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

**Warding Off  
Consumption**  
(By Brice Belden, M.D.)  
Tuberculosis is due to the failure of nutrition; it is the result of starvation. Either the individual has not gotten enough food of the right sort, or for some reason he has not "gotten the good" of his food.

The lungs become susceptible to this disease when the blood and tissues are impoverished through inefficiency of the digestive functions.

The germ which causes tuberculosis invades practically every human being. Why does not everybody become actively infected? The answer is that the mere planting of the seed does not result in disease unless the soil—that is to say, the tissues of the body—has been prepared for it.

Even if the germs do manage to get more than a foothold in the bodies of the strong, nature is usually equal to the emergency, destroys the invaders,

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ANY kind of cake, from a simple sponge to an elaborate marble cake, can be made irresistibly delicious with an icing of FRY'S Baking Chocolate. It will gain in nourishment as well as in appetizing qualities, for FRY'S Baking Chocolate is very rich in food properties. FRY'S comes in powder form, ground very fine, so that it is most convenient, quickly prepared, and easily digested. Get a tin of FRY'S Baking Chocolate and let your family enjoy an exquisite "chocolate cake" tonight.

"Of course, remember, nothing will do but FRY'S"

## The Time For Bargains

(By Loretto C. Lynch.)

Many women have been putting off the purchasing of necessary articles of the household in order to take advantage of the sales the shops are now having.

And how wonderful it is to see the American home returning to its pre-war state of equipment.

Now is the time to get rid of that ragged old rug and replace it with the simple, artistic one that will be a joy to live with. And have you been looking at the furniture sales?

It may be that you have been waiting to discard that shabby parlor furniture that makes your best room look so poverty-stricken. And unless you have many rooms you really don't want a parlor at all.

You will want to look at those three piece library sets done in tapestry—serviceable tapestry that does not show every little soil. Or perhaps you will want to buy a large, denim-covered wing chair around which to build a living room. It might be well to buy a wind chair covered in brown denim. Cream or light tan wallpaper in perfectly plain effect and some gay casement curtains in orange, red and black design will be the beginning of making over that parlor that was once too dainty to be livable.

A round orange-colored sofa pillow with black and red apples at the centre could be used effectively in a room like this. The art department of any of the reliable departmental stores will show you many inexpensive articles besides some wonderfully beautiful pillows.

And of course you will want one of those lovely mahogany gate-leg tables the shops are showing. These are very inexpensive right now. They come in several sizes and in many woods. I saw a new one which came to the kitchen of a tiny apartment the other day. Folded, it was just an inoffensive white enameled table against the wall. But for the informal breakfast it opened up to a very desirable size and was a delight to the eye.

Think it over. Go to the shops and look about. The time to buy the things to make your home a comfortable, happy one is right now. And the memory of the beautiful home you provide for your family will last on and on. And who knows what remarkable traits of character may develop in the occupants of a well-furnished, beautiful home?

have his front door wide open on such a bright day as this."

The uprooted tree was soon reached, and even before Dick could see the entrance to Whitey's home, he could hear the weasel singing in a squeaky voice: "The only front door I have found, That hasn't any key-hole, Is at the entrance, mostly round, That leads into a tree-hole."

"Good morning, Whitey," called out Dick, as he came in sight of the weasel's home, "Why don't you live in a tree-hole yourself?"

"Because it is far more fun to visit tree-holes than to live in them," answered the weasel.

"There wasn't very much fun for you in some of your visits," laughed Dick.

"That's so," replied Whitey, soberly; then he grinned, as he said: "But I found out what was in those tree-holes, anyway. Just wait till I shut my front door," continued Whitey, "and then away to the knobby beech-tree."

A short walk brought the two to an old beech-tree, many of whose branches were dead and stretched out, crooked and leafless.

"I see one. I see one," squeaked Whitey excitedly, and he pointed to one of the dead branches. "It's a little one. I wonder what's in it? I'm going to find out."

The weasel ran quickly up the tree and out upon a large dead branch.

Quite near the trunk was a small round hole, beside which Whitey stopped. He poked an inquisitive nose in the hole, then turned and called down to Dick:

"It's too little. I can't get in it." "Why don't you reach in?" said Dick. "You wish to find out what's in there?" "Just the thing," said Whitey, and he thrust a front paw in the tree-hole as far as he could reach.

Whitey, the Weasel, had found something in the little tree-hole. Anyone who might have been near might have known, for Whitey was telling it out loud.

"Hi! Let go of my foot. Stop it! squeaked the Weasel, all the time doing his best to get his foot out of the hole.

"What ever have you found?" called Dick, who could see nothing but a wiggling weasel tugging to get his foot out.

"I don't know what it is," answered Whitey, "but it's hanging on to my toes."

To be continued.

## My Secrets Of Charm

(By Marilyn Miller.)

A friend of mine who is an artist always says that there are two kinds of beautiful women—the woman who wears her street clothes with charming grace and the woman who is her best in evening clothes. Strangely enough, it would seem as if he were right. For the woman who looks well in her coat suit and fur wrap rarely if ever finds herself plump enough to wear the décolleté of evening clothes with the same charm as that of the woman of more mature lines.

That, indeed, is nature's law of balance. It gives each of us an opportunity to "star" in our own environment. But there is a decided happy medium by which beauty of figure might be measured. And to toe the mark of this standard is a secret of success in the school of charm.

Despite scientific charts to the contrary, there is no definite mark by which one might figure the weight according to the height. Many women of five foot height can carry a comparatively small balance of flesh without destroying symmetry of figure. Yet the scientific charts demand that she carry a far greater proportion because of her height. The safest rule, according to my personal belief, is to cultivate weight just as an artist rounds out the figure of his painting. He works by no set rule. His eye tells him what is best. And the finished product very often outrules all scientific plans of weight versus height, etc.

Perhaps the most important point to remember in developing one's figure or reducing, just as the individual finds her own case, is to look carefully to the neck and shoulders, then to the arms. The first signs of age appear at these parts. And unless one is on guard to thwart the symptoms in time the affair of evening loses its fascination under the dread knowledge that one cannot wear décolleté well.

The ultra-thin woman can develop her chest and neck by deep breathing and massage. Hold the head erect, take a deep breath slowly and evenly. Exhale in the same manner. Repeat this exercise every morning for five minutes before the open window of your bedroom.

If those hollows appear at the front of the neck, try massaging them with a nourishing cream in which almond oil is used. The rotary movement about the hollow will stimulate the circulation and soften the nourishing cream so that it might be more easily absorbed to nourish these deficient tissues.

I have seen some astonishing results in reducing an over-developed neck and bust by the patting method. The excess flesh just below the chin and jaws is patted with brisk pats of the back of the hand for several minutes. No cream should be used in this process, but a light wash of bicarbonate of soda and cold water should be applied after the patting. The soda solution dries up the oil secretions of the glands and the cold water tightens the tissue.

Raising the diaphragm in walking is an excellent way to reduce the bust without danger. I cannot say too emphatically that no drugs or internal remedies should ever be taken to reduce the bust unless ordered by one's physician. The tissues are very sensitive and should never be tampered with directly. Instead, raising the diaphragm will tend to tighten the excess flesh beneath that is usually found to be the cause of the trouble. A good brassiere, not too tight, is also recommended for this fault.

If your arms are scrawny from the elbows up, patting will so stimulate the circulation that the needed nourishment will be brought to the under-nourished spot. A heavy massage cream should be employed just before the arm patting, so that the tissues may be nourished from the outside as well as from within. It would seem odd that the patting is employed to build up flesh as well as to reduce it when in excess. But the secret of nature's grace of line is good circulation. The blood will do its best to strike a balance. In cases of excess, it will try to tear down the extra tissue. In the opposite condition it will work overtime to bring nourishment to the starved tissue. In patting, massage and oily creams the beauty specialist merely helps nature do her work.

Question.—Will you kindly recommend a way to keep my hair from becoming oily? I am a blonde, but find that my hair is very oily a few days after I wash it.

Answer.—When shampooing your hair give it a final rinse with a light soda solution. A teaspoonful of washing soda to a gallon of water is not too much for a blonde. The soda will dry up the oily secretion.

R. U. G.

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R. U. G.

ROD AND GUN FOR APRIL.

## CONVICTED OF SERIOUS OFFENCE

On Friday and Saturday of last week Judge A. M. MacDonald attended at Blairmore at a sittings of the District Criminal Court. A young Russian by the name of Wakaluk, was charged with a serious offence in connection with a young girl named Mary Uttendorfsky, under the age of 14 years. The offence happened in August of 1921. The accused was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. J. E. Gillis, of Blairmore appeared for the defence; J. W. McDonald for the Crown.

Get ready for Sunday by patronizing the sale of home made cooking held by the Methodist Ladies' Aid at W. G. Andrews' store.

## Toggs For The Flapper

The flapper, the girl of fourteen to twenty, who dresses with boyish charm, is much in the public eye. There is a certain type of clothes that characterizes "flapperdom." Sensible, too, and comfortable are these togs that the growing girl is wearing, for they are smart and they leave her figure unrestricted.

Of course, nearly all flappers have their hair bobbed, and this is generally becoming if the hair is well kept. She wears low cordovan oxford with heavy woglen stockings or golf socks. Or perhaps the new pigskin ties with brown leather trimming, and completes them with camel's hair hose heavily ribbed.

The frock of wool jersey with white linen collar and cuffs, always immaculately fresh, is in favor, as is also the plaid pleated skirt with a smart slip-on sweater. With this she wears a white collar and cuff set, or a blouse with the collar and cuffs worn outside the sweater. Occasionally she leaves off the sweater and appears in a short pleated skirt with boy's white sport shirt and striped college tie of the four-in-hand type.

When she goes out she wears a racoon sport coat that comes almost to her knees or a warm polo coat with a wool or gay silk scarf thrown about the shoulders and worn under the collar of the coat and allowed to hang down the front. Many of the girls now purchase their top coats in the junior boys' department of the men's haberdashery shops.

The felt hat holds first place and is usually favored with a quill thrust at a sharp angle across the front. During the past few weeks, however, the smartest flappers are removing the quills and all trimmings and wearing it with crushed crown to form a square like brother's hat. Of course, it must be tipped, for rakish effect if one is to be ranked as a first-class flapper.

Stitched sport hats or knitted tamers are also favored by the flapper, especially for outdoor sports, and there are numerous wool scarf and tam sets that the flappers have condescended to favor.

## For The Children

(By Bertha E. Green.)

FURS, FEATHERS AND FINS.

ALL ABOUT TREE-HOLES—WHILE THE WEASEL.

They walked along the forest path, but there did not seem to be any more tree-holes open that morning. So, when they came back by the place where Whitey had hidden the rabbit-leg, the weasel said:

"Enough is enough, especially beetles, and I have just decided that I will not wait for supper-time to have my rabbit-leg."

In The Old Beech Tree. It was a morning of sunshine, and worth while being outdoors in. Dick felt it well worth while, for he was out doors, and walking through Grampa Hollis' woods.

"Just the morning to see Whitey, the Weasel," said Dick to himself. "Everyone who has a tree-hole will

## Hearth-Glow And Homespun

(By Polly Peele.)

SOAPS AND CLEANSERS.

How much of foreign matter one gets, and pays for, in the guise of soap, and how easily and cheaply one can make pure soap and scouring mixtures at home. It is one of the useful things I have been learning in my lectures in town. Resin which has no cleansing properties and in time, even if there be only 5 per cent of it, will turn clothes yellow. Washing soda is another adulterant and a 1 per cent solution or one pound to ten gallons of water will in time, completely destroy wool. One ounce in 3 1-10th gallons of water will make wool harsh, brittle and shrunken. Lye, while necessary in proper quantities, will, in excess, have a much worse effect than the soda. Water glass is another adulterant one should avoid, as it forms, if not thoroughly rinsed out of clothes, a glassy substance which causes the fibre to crack.

It is not profitable to buy fat with which to make soap but, if one has fat on hand, and that is past being of use for cooking will serve) it may be rendered out and combined with one quarter to one third the quantity of lye in making soap. Take 3 ounces (or 4 tablespoonfuls of lye, 12 ounces (or 1 1-2 cups) of fat and 3-8 of a pint (or 3-4 of a cup of water.) Melt the fat to a liquid, but don't allow it to get hot. When it is combined with the lye the chemical action makes it hot. After putting the two together:



By Their Works Ye Shall Know Them:

The SALVATION ARMY'S operations in Canada West include: Rescue Homes, Maternity Hospitals, Dispensaries, Prison Work, Police Court Work, Women's Industrial Homes, Hostels, Summer Camps for Children, and General Relief Work.

In Peace or War its aim is to bless and help Humanity. The annual appeal affords everyone an opportunity of helping.

THE SALVATION ARMY GREAT ANNUAL SELF-DENIAL APPEAL 1922  
MACLEOD, APRIL 3rd to 10th  
We are trying to raise \$75,000.00 in the Canadian West this year. Will you help us?

let the mixture stand until the next day in a warm place. This, dissolved in water, would make a coarse soap, but, to make a fine soap for toilet or laundry purposes, it must be boiled up with sufficient water to make it quite thin. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of salt when the soap will rise in a curd to the top of the liquid. Allow it to stand until the next day when the soap can be lifted off in a cake. Cut it into small pieces and boil in water in the proportion of one pound of soap to a pint of water. Boil until it is perfectly smooth and of the consistency of thick treacle, and will go solid and white on the spoon. Pour into a wooden box or a tin box with the inside whitewashed with slack lime and a little water or chalk and water. It should stand for about a week before being cut into cakes.

It was interesting, too, to learn that most cleansers of the scouring order are made simply from soap and some sort of grit, a large percentage of the bulk being made up of grit. This is quite legitimate provided the kind of grit is all right. To make such a mixture at home, however, is much cheaper than to buy it and to do so one takes one pound of soft soap (or soap dissolved in warm water) to one pound of sand or fuller's earth, one pound of whitening and 3 to 4 pints of water. Boil this for 20 minutes and put it in a jar using a little on one's brush for scouring enamelled ware and white wood, but not paint.

## Red Cross Donations

Contributions are still coming in slowly to the Red Cross fund for clothing relief in the rural districts of the province. The following amounts were received recently:

Previously acknowledged... \$2451.25

Grainger Red Cross... 50.00

Vegreville W. L... 15.25

Alix W. I. and G. W. V. A... 2.00

Auxiliary... 22.50

Walsh Old Timers... 35.15

Vegreville Union Church L.A.

Total... \$2576.15

Contributions should be made to the nearest Red Cross unit, or to the Provincial Headquarters of the Red Cross, O'Sullivan Block, Calgary.

Speaking of the work of the Junior Red Cross, the newly established Red Cross Magazine says: "The old idea of teaching abstract things without application to life or society was stupid, and it failed. To-day the new idea of letting the child work things out for itself under direction is sane and succeeds. The old method left little or no impression and was forgotten when the school door closed behind the child. The training becomes a part of the life of the child—a habit that persists."

The Irish constabulary at one time one of the finest police organizations in the world must have forgotten their ancient traditions.

A 16 pound pike was speared in an irrigation ditch near Chin Coulee recently. Three other fish equally as large escaped.



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## Long-Lasting Power

You have a right to a battery that is powerful not only when new, but that like the Exide keeps its power through a long life of service.

Do not think of Exide quality as a luxury, for it is dollars and cents economy. Give a serious thought to the battery when you select a new car and in replacing your present battery, insist on an Exide. If you have any trouble in getting one, write us or our nearest district distributor.

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CALGARY, ALTA.

EXIDE BATTERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED  
153 Dufferin Street, TORONTO

## THE LONG-LIFE BATTERY FOR YOUR CAR

## New Postal Regulations

On and after April 1st the mailing rate on money packages, which includes bank notes, coin, bullion, gold dust, bonds and coupons payable to bearer, stocks and other securities negotiable by bearer, will be SIX CENTS for the first ounce and FIVE CENTS for each additional ounce. This rate refers to matter addressed to places within Canada, United Kingdom, United States and Mexico. Letter postage to Newfoundland and United Kingdom is now FOUR CENTS for the first ounce and THREE CENTS for each additional ounce. Considerable complaint had reached the department on account of letters being surcharged double the deficiency on delivery and persons mailing letters to Newfoundland are requested to remember this increase.

The department for many years have been petitioned to prohibit the sending of small cards and envelopes through the mails at such times as Christmas and Easter Seasons, on account of the extra work involved and the danger of loss. The Postmaster General has now issued the following circular and asks that all, in so far as possible, will govern themselves accordingly.

It is desired that at the coming Easter Season the public should be urged to discontinue, as far as possible, the use of small cards and envelopes. The following reasons are pointed out for this request:

1. As a result of the small size of the cards or envelopes the Post Office cancellation mark frequently falls on

the address, partially obliterating it with the possibility that the article may be misdelivered or at least delayed in delivery.

2. There is difficulty in the post office sorting and handling of small cards and envelopes and this unavoidably causes delay.

3. There is also difficulty in putting small cards or envelopes through stamp cancelling machines at larger offices, and this, too, causes delay.

4. The small size of the cards or envelopes makes them apt to fall out of bundles in which they are tied, and there is the possibility of loss as a result of this.

Responsibility for loss, misdelivery or delay as outlined above, arising from the use of small cards or envelopes, rests entirely with the sender.

In connection with the matter of insured parcel post parcels the department has given notice that they will not accept small parcels containing jewelry, precious stones or metals such as rings, brooches, tie-pins, chains, cuff-links, dress sets, fobs, bracelets, lockets, necklaces, watches, and other such articles at parcel post rates covered by insurance.

All articles coming under this regulation should be sent under letter postage and registered.

R. T. McNICHOIL,  
Post Master

Elenora, the English girl tight rope walker will not, it is stated, be allowed to cross a tight rope over Niagara.

Detroit has jailed the son of a millionaire automobile manufacturer for exceeding the speed limit. To avoid all misapprehension let us state clearly that it was not Mr. Edsel Ford.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Reduced Fares

TO

EDMONTON

## Spring Live Stock Show

GOING DATES ..... APRIL 8 — 15

..... APRIL 18, 1922 RETURN LIMIT .....

J. E. PROCTOR

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It will tell you the date to which your subscription is paid---in case you find you are from one to fourteen years in arrears (some of 'em are) just drop in and square up, and see what a pleasure it is to

**BE ABLE TO CONTEMPLATE THE LABEL ON YOUR  
PAPER WITHOUT BECOMING RED IN THE FACE!**



## Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

### GROCERIES, FRESH FRUITS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE

Our Stock is Fresh and Complete and the Quality is Always the Best

### Tea:

In addition to the package Teas, we sell our own Blend, tested by ten years of selling, the "Balmoral," at 75 cents per pound, and we recommend this.

### China:

We are offering our stock of JUGS and TEAPOTS at reduced prices this week. Your choice of Jugs, 85 cents each, and Teapots from 50 cents up.

"The Store of Quality"

Prompt Delivery Service

Phone 8

SPRING 1922

## Millinery Display

MODEL HATS and NOVELTIES

Friday, March 31st and following days

MISS A. M. WILSON

## REACH & Co.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES  
GROCERIES, Etc.

It does not often pay to send to a Department Store for what looks enticing in fashion page cuts, as often the quality is not there. It stands to reason that with the competition of manufacturers selling to merchants, goods should be sold close to department store prices. We had a pair of shoes got through a mail order house. The customer wanted us to buy at half cost or trade him. We could do neither as the sole was thin and so flexible you could roll it up like parchment and the uppers crinkled to the touch like paper. No life in the leather. A shoe which, if you went out on a wet pavement, would become soft and spongy. We simply could not place them in our stock. A special line of Oxfords in tan and blacks are selling in Calgary and Lethbridge at from \$12.00 to \$15.00. We are making a special price of \$7.50 for them. Mail order houses quote men's overalls at a catchy figure, but the weight is not there. They are not roomy. Ours are the best union made overalls for railroad men. Then Men's Mackinaw coats we will sell actually at cost, at prices bought before the war raise. Fleet-Foot wear is now in at prices lower than last year. Our stock of children's serge and checks must be cleaned out at less than cost, even at old time prices. What a merchant wants is cash regardless of profits.

## REACH & Co.

## Jack o' Leather Suits for Boys,

Reinforced with Leather at the Knees, Seat, Pockets and Elbows Will wear twice as long. Good to play marbles in.

Gents' Suits, to measure  
**\$25.00**

J. W. MOREASH, MERCHANT TAILOR  
CLEANING DYEING PRESSING

G. W. V. A. MACLEOD, ALBERTA

## MILITARY BALL

Under the Patronage of the I.O.D.E.  
**MONDAY, APRIL 3**

TO COMMEMORATE THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF VIMY RIDGE

G.W.V.A. Hall, Macleod

Officer Commanding M. D. No. 13 has kindly granted permission and ex-Service Men are requested to wear uniforms.

Special Music. Dancing 9 p.m.  
Supper by I.O.D.E.

TICKETS: GENTLEMEN \$1.00; LADIES \$1.00

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

Chief of Police Ridley was in Edmonton last week on business connected with his department.

G. R. Davis, of Macleod, has been appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits.

The Macleod Dramatic Society visited High River on Friday of last week, playing before a small but very appreciative audience in the evening of that day.

Ernest Young, of the Bank of Montreal staff, Edmonton, who has been on a visit to his parents Mr. and Mrs. A. Young, returned north on Saturday of last week.

Sergeants Johns and Lewis, of the 93rd Battery, have returned from Winnipeg, where they spent the past month taking a course of instruction at the military college there.

A Chin Coulee farmer started seeding wheat last week but had to suspend operations owing to the snow storm which set in about that time. This is the first reported seeding this season.

The Edmonton farmer government passed ninety-six bills in their recent eight weeks' session. Appropriations for the expenditure of \$27,000,000 were made. The legislature was prorogued last Tuesday evening.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King is credited with saying: "I am not in favor of prohibition in anything, but I do favor temperance in everything." Are there any others in the Dominion who hold the same views?

A cold wave from the north set in Saturday lasting well into Sunday. Considerable snow fell, in some parts nearly 18 inches on the level. Thermometers registered 14 below zero Sunday night, while the following night a lower degree of temperature was recorded.

During the heavy wind storm of last week a cook car was picked up bodily, rolled over and over and came to rest uninjured. The contents of the cook's pantry, however, were sadly mixed, a large stock of food supplies having just been purchased to begin the season's operations.

The German guns handed over to Lethbridge as souvenirs of the late war have been removed to the Mounted Police barracks, where they will be overhauled, painted and taken care of until it is decided where they will be permanently placed. What about the two guns allotted to Macleod. Some such treatment is needed there.

R. F. Barnes, barrister, is confined to the house, suffering from the effects of a heavy cold.

Foster predicts the first week in April will see severe storms. And again: One of the most important weather events will occur near May 1.

High River Times: "The ladies are now advertising the longer skirt so that the men will look at their new spring hats." We take it for granted Brother Clark knows what he is talking about.

A valuable cow belonging to a Barons farmer fell to the bottom of an irrigation ditch on the Lethbridge Northern, a distance of nearly thirty feet and died almost immediately. The loss was a serious one to the owner.

Louis Larsen who has a contract on the Lethbridge Northern is in town, having arrived here last week. He has engaged the necessary number of men and is ready to begin work at the earliest possible moment.

A. Frayne, government relief agent for the unorganized district surrounding Macleod and who was advertised to confer with farmers requiring relief on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, was unable to be present owing to sickness.

Elevators are to be taxed \$50 per annum. This new tax will add \$30,000 to the provincial revenue. A happy thought on the part of somebody. But elevator men may not agree with this. Farmers, however, will agree that the tax is a just one.

A man in a restaurant ordered pigeon pie. Calling the waiter he said, "I ordered pigeon pie; where is the pigeon?" "That's all right," replied the waiter, "if you had ordered a dog biscuit, would you have expected a dog served with it?"

The young people of Rathwell held a dance in the school house on Tuesday evening of this week. The turnout was not as large as usual. The music was very good being supplied by Messrs. Gemil, Edgar, Hales and Don White.

Considerable feed is being received at this point. The severe weather having been hard on feed and the supplies diminishing rapidly, farmers are taking advantage of the feed being shipped in from outside points and are stocking up accordingly.

The entire west was visited by a heavy fall of snow recently. It melted shortly and the ground absorbed the moisture readily. The land is now in good shape for spring work, farmers claiming the country has been enriched many hundreds of thousands of dollars by reason of the storm.

Mr. A. Whitney, one of the oldest old-timers in this part was in town this week, having just returned from California, where he has spent the winter. Everybody knows Al and he was kept busy shaking hands during the time he was here. His home is at Kipp.

Many strange faces are seen on the streets these days, in the majority of cases the men seeking employment on the ditch. One of the new comers was here when the Crow line was put through and has been practically all over the world since then. He enquired after old timers then living here, but found very few of them left in the neighborhood.

On Friday evening, March 24th, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews entertained a number of young people in honor of their daughter Lillian's thirteenth birthday. The evening was spent in games, dancing and music. Dainty refreshments were served at the close. Those present were: Misses Lillian Andrews, Jenn Gordon, Helen Allen, Aldra Meers, Edith Coffey, May Fawcett, Verna Armstrong, Dorothy Embury, Jean Russell, Irene McFarquhar, Clara Dillingham, Winnie Perry, Norma Peterson, Catharine Mercer, May Robb, Rachel McLeod, Geraldine Stewart, Alice McDonald, and Beryl Charlton; and Messrs. Ralph Grady, Cordell Swinerton, Burley Adams, Orville Kirk, Malcolm MacKenzie, Jeffry

Leave Orders for  
**TREES**  
at the  
**K.A.Y. REALTY CO**  
Order early

Young, Clifford Whipple, Ralph Webb Jim Lambert, George Johnston, Murray Meers, Campbell Gardiner, Allan Gordon, Pat MacDonald.

Wild geese have already appeared in large numbers in various parts of the country.

There must be money in the wet goods business when a fine of \$1,000 can be paid and not materially felt.

Coal miners threaten to cease operations on the 31st inst. unless a satisfactory agreement is reached in the meantime.

Handling booze, if but one per cent higher than it has any right to be is strictly against the letter of the law and expensive fun these days. Government booze hounds are making things interesting for those engaged in that unlawful, yet lucrative business. All the joy is being taken out of life for the get-rich-quick gentry.

Father Osborne, who for the past three years has charge of the R. C. work here left on Saturday last for St. John's, N.B., en route to Liverpool, and eventually to his old home near Belfast, Ireland. He has been granted a six month's leave of absence from parochial duties in Alberta. The Rev. gentleman made many friends while here who wish him a pleasant trip and a safe return.

The Lieut.-Governor in his speech proroguing the legislature amongst other matters touched upon said: "The acts respecting irrigation schemes while providing work for those who need it, are destined as revenue producing investments which will contribute materially to the general prosperity of the years to come." The Lieut.-Governor realizes that irrigation in the south country is absolutely necessary.

Charles Davis, of Wyoming, was visiting a friend at Browning, Montana, and came across the line into Canada to attend a dance. To show the benighted Canadians how good he felt he discharged his pistol. The gun was taken from him and being brought up before a magistrate the next day he was given a taste of British law, being fined \$20 or 30 days in jail. Having no money he took the jail sentence. Having entered Canada by stealth he was ordered deported on the completion of his sentence at the Lethbridge jail.

When the disastrous Frank slide occurred the C.P.R. track was covered with a deposit of huge rocks, many of them the size of an ordinary dwelling house. A new roadbed had to be constructed, a considerable detour having to be made to clear the immense obstruction, which came from near the summit of Turtle Mountain, and all of which fell in a few seconds. Since the slide immense quantities of this stone have been removed from time to time, being used in various ways by the railway company, who have been particularly active in this work for the past month, a steam shovel and crew being employed for this purpose. Rumor hath it that a track will be laid here and the detour and present heavy grade in future avoided. The slide is one of the sights along that line, millions of tons of grayish colored rocks covering the valley for from 50 to 100 feet deep, which at that point is a mile and a quarter wide. The slide came to rest at a height of 400 feet above the level on the townsite which it narrowly missed.

WHY A MAN COULD NOT PAY HIS DEBTS.

A certain man in Chicago received one of those cruel epistles known in plain English, as a dun, from a certain other man in Illinois. Apparently he was broke, badly broke at that, for this is the reply he made: For the following reason I am unable to send you the cheque you have asked for:

I have been held up, held down, sand-bagged, walked-on, flattened out and squeezed, first by the government for Federal war-tax and excess profit tax, Liberty Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps, Capital Stock Tax, Merchant's License, Merchant's Bond, auto tax, and by every society and organization that mind of man can invent to extract what I may or may not possess; from the society of St. John the Baptist to the G.A.R., the Women's relief; the Navy League, the Red Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Dorcas Society, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief and every hospital and church in town.

The government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined, re-examined, informed, misinformed, required and commanded so I don't know who I am, where I am nor why I am. All I know is, that I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race; and because I will not sell all I have and go and beg, borrow, or steal money to give away, I am talked about, talked to, lied to and lied about, held up, robbed, and nearly ruined, and the only reason that I am clinging to life is—the insane desire to see what the Hell is coming next."

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